

63 VICTIMS OF TERRIBLE WRECK; MANY SCALDED

Duquesne Limited on the Baltimore and Ohio Now One Mass of Ruins.

A PENNSYLVANIA HORROR

Engine Striking Protruding Ties Plunges Down a Steep Embankment.

MOST OF THE DEAD ARE FOREIGNERS

Escaping Steam Does Its Terrible Work—Train Running 60 Miles an Hour When Catastrophe Occurred.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 24.—The Duquesne limited, the fastest through passenger train from Pittsburgh to New York on the Baltimore & Ohio road, plunged into a pile of lumber at Laurel Run, two miles west of Dawson at 7:45 o'clock last evening, while running at the rate of 60 miles an hour, killing over sixty people and injuring fifty more, at least a dozen of whom will die from their terrible injuries.

The train was made up of two baggage cars, two day coaches, one sleeper, and one dining car, and was carrying fully 150 passengers. The train plowed along for a considerable distance, and the cars were torn to pieces, passengers jumping, screaming and falling from the wreck as it tore along.

So terrific was the force of the impact that nearly every passenger became unconscious and many of the able bodied men were unable to assist in helping the injured from the wreck on account of having fainted.

SIXTY-TWO VICTIMS.

When daylight broke there was known to be sixty-two dead as the result of last night's wreck of the Duquesne limited on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Dawson. These bodies filled the temporary morgues in this city, and it is believed nearly a score more will be added to the death list before the day is over.

Of the bodies recovered thirty-eight have been identified and twenty-four are designated as "unknown." Most of the latter were foreigners, principally Italians.

There was also one Chinaman.

In the hospitals three of the injured were expected to die at any moment and five others were in a critical condition. The dead:

Engineer William Thornley, of Hazelwood, Pa.
H. G. Heiter, assistant engineer in charge of construction, Glenwood, Pa.
Fireman J. J. Cook, of Hazelwood, Pa.
Herbert Homes, of Emdenton, Pa.
Jessie Hines, of Turbaco, N.C., Union News company agent on the train.
William Edwards of Pittsburgh, going to see wife in Cumberland.
Richard Duckett, of Baltimore.
Edison Goldsmith, about 21, of Connelville, Pa.

Rev. Father Fienello, pastor of the Italian Catholic church at Connelville, whose new church was dedicated last Sunday.

Clas. Langford, of Confluence, Pa.
J. L. Egerly, of Butler, Pa.
Conductor Louis Helgoth, the limited conductor, of Hazelwood.

John K. Powers, about 50, 20 North street, South Cumberland.

Charles Cook, no address.

John Seaman, about 35 of New York.

D. Murray, about 16, of 1616 Dallas avenue, Pittsburgh.

Attles G. Protzman, no address.

Chas. W. Grey, Trenton, N. J.

Chas. Walter Stewart, Stewart's Station, Pa. Letters in clothing showing that his mother is now in Camden, N. J.

Thomas J. Farnau, of Philadelphia, general yard master for Riverside Iron Works, Benwood, W. Va.

M. Myerowitch, of Johnstown.

Wm. Shredy, of Patterson Creek, W. Va.

Carmine M. Michelie, residence unknown.

Harold D. Morrison, 139 Flowers avenue, Hazelwood, Pa., age about 35.

Victor Viol, Rochester, Pa.

John H. Wilks, about 40, of Pittsburgh, credentials show him to be a member of the lodge No. 11, B. P. O. S., of Pittsburgh.

J. Wade Shupe, about 40, of Mount Pleasant, Pa.
G. J. Wimler, about 35, of Westmont, Pa.

George P. Rhein, 1709 East Preston street, Baltimore.
Thomas Tippler, of 2533 North Garret street, Philadelphia.

J. W. Martin, lineman of the Eastern Union Telegraph company, of Connelville, Pa.

Wm. A. Kelp, about 35, of Mount Pleasant, Pa.

James Barnard, 420 Dewey street, Pittsburgh.

H. F. Roush, about 29, of Pittsburgh.

P. B. Molter, about 40, of Elkridge, Md.

Chas. W. Wagner, about 30, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

M. K. Smith, about 20, of Connelville, Pa., past exalted ruler of the Connelville lodge of Elks.

L. Charles Keilamb, of Christiana, Sweden.

The other dead are mostly foreigners and negroes, who were riding in the smoker.

MOST OF DEAD FOREIGNERS.

As fast as recovered from the wreck, the dead and injured were placed on trains and brought here. The dead were taken to the morgues, and the injured were at once removed to the Connelville Cottage State hospital. So severe were the wounds of twelve victims that between ten o'clock last night and daylight this morning they died.

As the bodies were received at the morgue they were tabulated and laid in rows. Most of them were foreigners. Among the sixty-two were two negroes. The Duquesne limited was largely used by employees of the Baltimore & Ohio, who work in Pittsburgh and it was feared that most of them had become victims of the wreck. A large number of the engineering corps lived at Connelville, and used this train to return home every night.

H. McDonald, of Dawson, led the rescue party at the wreck. Through his efforts the dead and dying were collected and sent to Connelville. From the time of the news of the accident until daylight there have been crowds surrounding the morgue. During the night the pressure became so great that the doors had to be locked and police were used to prevent the overrunning of the place.

CARS IN CONFUSED MASS.

The scene at the wreck is awful. Cars are piled one upon the other lying side ways and at angles where only the earth supports them, while trucks are piled high upon banks, among the bushes as though thrown there by a giant hand.

A full 200 yards from the seat of the wreck lies the engine, a wreck, with battered sides and dismantled trucks, where her great speed carried her after she struck the wreck. Almost 100 yards beyond where the engine toppled over is the forward baggage coach, lying on the slope of a bank where it rests at an angle.

PLUNGE TO DESTRUCTION.

This great train plunging as it was, through the darkness at sixty miles an hour, dashed around a curve headlong into a pile of great timber and was wrecked. The speed of the train sent it plunging ahead as wheels left the rails and bumped over the ties until the rails were ripped up and out and the great engine fell over.

Its two baggage cars dashed on ahead past the dismantled engine, leaving the right of way and plunging down over a bank. The first passenger car, a smoker, pushed past the engine and tilted over toward it at the same time. This car was filled with passengers and all were killed.

Singularly, in such an awful crash, the dead, with few exceptions were sealed to death. Scarcely any of them were mangled.

A STEWARD'S BRAVE HEROISM.

A story of courage and heroism seldom equaled is told of Benjamin Nichols, steward on the dining car. His name is being sung with praises by rail-rouders and the surviving passengers today. With the terrible slide of the engine dragged the train whirling sideways along the road, Nichols was in the dining car. He was battered from one side to another of the car.

Jolting, bumping and swinging, the car finally stopped. It was on the end of the train and it is for this reason that Nichols and others on that car were not injured.

When the car had made its last lurch, Nichols had leaped and was running toward the smoker, which was reduced to a matter of twisted iron and splinters. The crash had torn the escape valve from the top of the engine and the steam was shooting into the car upon the struggling mass of smoking humanity.

The escaping steam was the first thing that attracted the plucky steward. Taking off his coat he ripped and tore the garment until it was in shreds. With this he plugged up the pipe and shut off the steam. Temporary relief had been given the sufferers, but Nichols was not done.

CONTINUES HEROIC WORK.

Long before the passengers in the

Pullman coaches had stepped to the ground Nichols had taken the first step in the work of rescue. Climbing through a broken window, he leaped into the dark car. The hot, suffocating steam filled the car. The screams of the injured made it confusing what to do. Picking up the first human form at hand Nichols carried it out in the open. Placing the injured victim on the frozen ground, Nichols once more entered the car. By this time other rescuers had arrived. One after another were handed out until five were rescued.

At this point the steward was compelled to leap to the ground, being exhausted and overcome by the heat and steam.

Other employees entered the car and continued the work of rescue. They were soon rejoined by Nichols, who once more had recovered. For hours the work continued, it being difficult even with the aid of the wrecking crew. Many of the victims were wedged between heavy timbers, and it was four o'clock before all the injured had been removed. Following the wreck thieves were detected, robbing the dead and injured. Two white men and two colored men were arrested charged with this crime.

ALL AID THE INJURED.

When Gen. Manager Sims arrived at the scene of last night's Baltimore & Ohio wreck, near Dawson, he was so overcome that he cried. Men and women who crowded to the scene were compelled to turn away from the affecting sights. When the relief train reached here thousands of people were at the station. A large number of Connelville people had gone to Pittsburgh for Christmas shopping, and were expected home on the limited.

Every available cab and carriage had been held in waiting to convey the injured to the hospitals. Citizens formed themselves into a relief corps and gave assistance to removal of the wounded from the train.

In addition to the eleven who have died since being taken from the wreck many others are certain to be added to the number of victims. All have inhaled the steam and are suffering intensely.

BRAVE, THOUGH DYING.

Louis Helgoth, the conductor of the train was in the second day coach when the crash came, and no one knows just how or what happened to him until afterwards. D. W. Hills, porter on one of the sleepers said that as soon as he could get off his car he went forward and heard some one shouting from the top of the bank, where he, by going forward, recognized Helgoth's voice. He was in terrible agony, but shouted at the top of his voice:

"For God's sake, I am scalded to death, but some one of you get a red lamp and flag 49, or she will be upon us."

Even in the mental suffering of every one about the scene, the bravery and thoughtfulness of the dying conductor was sufficient to bring words of praise and commendation.

Porter Hills, telling of his experience, said:

"I went to the smoking car and began to get the injured out. It was the most awful scene I ever witnessed. Men were jammed into all sorts of shapes. They were on top of each other and buried under heaps of dirt and seat cushions. When I tried to lift one man out I found others so tightly wedged in to the same place that several had to be aided at one time.

BETTER DEAD THAN ALIVE.

"I got seven men out before I stopped there. The dead were badly bruised, and some of the scalded were in such fearful condition that they would be better dead. Some of these had lost their eyes entirely. The baggage and clothing of the passengers was scattered all over the ground. Some of it was soaked with blood, while in the piles of it could be seen piles of toys telling the pathetic tale of Christmas shopping that came to such a pitiful end.

When asked if there would be any investigation on the part of the railroad officials, Supt. D. W. Duer said:

"I don't think that an investigation is necessary to explain this affair. It is all too apparent."

Pointing to half a dozen heavy timbers under the dining coach, he said: "There is the cause of it. An extra freight westbound has dropped those timbers on the track and proceeded without knowing the trouble it had left behind."

NOT RAILROAD'S FAULT.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—When seen today after he had received a full report of the Dawson accident, Wm. C. Lore, general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, said:

"While the accident was deplorable in the extreme, yet it is a consolation to me, speaking as an official of the company, to know that it cannot be attributed to negligence of any of our employees. A wreck of this character is liable to happen on any railroad having a double track. While it was lumber that fell from a west bound freight train that caused the accident, yet an obstruction of a similar character would

have produced the same terrible results."

Engine No. 1465, which pulled the limited train, is one of a number of new locomotives of the Atlantic type recently placed on the Pittsburg division. It was the largest type of passenger engine in service on the road and capable of hauling a heavy train at great speed. It has only been in use about two months, during which time old Baltimore & Ohio railroad engineers pronounced it a wonder.

WERE BOUND FOR EUROPE.

The foreigners who were killed, and who remain unidentified, were bound for their homes in Europe. The Duquesne limited is the train which connects with the boats at Baltimore and New York, and every evening for a month past hundreds of these people have been taking this train on their way home for the winter. At Baltimore & Ohio offices it was stated that some times there are as many as five hundred or six hundred of these people to go and then a special train is made up for them. At other times a special car or two is added to the limited. Last night one special day coach was added to the train, and it was on this car that the foreigners who were killed were riding. The car was immediately behind the smoker.

It is not known here what arrangements have been made, if any, for bringing the dead back to Pittsburgh. It was stated at the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad that the trainmaster and other officials of the road who have that matter in charge are all at the scene of the wreck, and if they have made any arrangements for bringing back the victims, they have not let the office here know.

The passengers who escaped were sent out on No. 10, and completed the journey a few hours late.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK

JAIL IS DETECTED

George Borickson of Union Grove Discovered Shortly After Midnight Working on Cell Window.

George Borickson, of Union Grove, serving ten days in the county jail on charge of vagrancy, attempted to break out of jail about 1 o'clock this morning. Deputy Sheriff Dillon discovered the man at work when Policeman Seifen brought in a drunken man.

Borickson entered the dark cell to the extreme west of the row of cells in the drunk department. He broke down the canvas bunk, took the heavy iron bar and screws and started to break open the window. The iron protection was broken open and the window raised and Borickson had started to knock away the brick work so as to remove the iron bars on the outside.

What attracted the attention of the officer was seeing Borickson coming from the dark cell and the fact that he was up so late at night. Glancing into the cell he discovered the situation.

Borickson was locked in another cell. He said he was sorry he tried to get away and promised not to try again. The man, although he appears demented and can hardly talk intelligently, is much sharper than he looks and is up to all kinds of tricks.

The fellow appeared in Racine six years ago and spent eight days in jail. Then he was sent to the Racine county poor house and was there a number of years, but refused to work and ran away, working for farmers in and about the village of Union Grove. During the recent cold weather he slept in an old building, there being no doors or windows in it and ice on the floor. He stated that he had not had his clothing off in one month. The authorities deemed it best to arrest him and he was brought in and sentenced to ten days in jail. The fellow had made good headway in breaking out, but could not have accomplished his purpose in a month.

BRYAN MAY SEE KAISER

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Wm. J. Bryan arrived here today from St. Petersburg. He was met by Dr. Otto Abrecht, a member of the reichstag and one of the principal advocates of Bimetallism in Germany. Mr. Bryan goes to Copenhagen tonight and returns here Saturday. He will be entertained then privately at lunch by Ambassador Tower. The American chamber of commerce will give Mr. Bryan a reception Saturday evening. His presence in Berlin has formally been brought to the attention of Emperor William by Baron Von Rietthofen, the secretary of foreign affairs and possibly an audience will be the result.

REAR ADMIRAL WHITE DIES

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Rear Admiral Edwin White retired, was stricken with apoplexy at the navy yard yesterday and died before medical aid could be summoned. He had come from his home in Princeton to visit Rear Admiral Rogers, commanding the navy yard.

Rear Admiral White was a native of Ohio and entered the naval service Nov. 29, 1861. He made a rear admiral upon the day of his retirement Dec. 26, 1899.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR RACINE POOR

Through Rev. Grier's Thoughtfulness and Contributions From Residents of City.

PATHETIC SIGHT IS WITNESSED TODAY

Universalist Church Scene of Distribution of Clothing, Eatables, Fuel etc.—Toys and Candy for Children.

With backs bent by years of toil, labor, poverty and distress, Racine's small army of poor folks, many of whom have seen but few happy hours the past twelve months, congregated in large numbers in front of the First Universalist church, corner of Seventh and College avenue, this morning, anxiously awaiting the hour when the big doors of the edifice would be thrown open for their admittance, where they received Christmas gifts in the way of clothing, eatables, fuel, toys and candy, all through the philanthropic spirit of the pastor, Rev. A. C. Grier.

The time announced for the commencement was set at 9 o'clock this morning, but long before the hour, people deprived of many of the good things of life, assembled in crowds in front of the church. The assemblage consisted of men, women and children, all of whom displayed undeniable characteristics of the humble circumstances whose fate had placed them. When the doors were opened, the city's poor marched in a column of two into the auditorium of the parish. It certainly was a pathetic sight as the young and aged, thinly clad, walked up the steps. Some were on crutches, some with canes, while others feebly hobbled along. One poor old blind man was led by the hand by a little child. He also carried a stick with which he partly guided his way.

DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS.

Rev. A. C. Grier and a corps of generous assistants courteously received the pastor's welcome visitors. It seems that Rev. Grier had sent postal cards to 250 poor families, inviting them to be present at his great Christmas distribution, all of whom were requested to bring their goods with them. After those assembled had been nicely arranged in the main assembly room, Rev. Grier passed to the Sunday school rooms below and occupied a position at the door, where each and every one was allowed to enter, to receive their Yuletide donation.

He received them one at a time in a kindly way, asking them about their domestic conditions, the cause of their distress, after which he spoke encouraging words and informed them they were each entitled to all the clothing they cared for, a basket of fuel, and other Christmas gifts. A Journal representative stood beside the clergyman while many were being conversed with. Pathetic indeed were many of their stories of their life's struggles.

For several days the pastor has been busy gathering Christmas gifts for his poor friends. In consequence, he had a sufficient supply to meet their immediate wants. There was a supply of clothing arranged on one long table great enough to clothe them all, old and young. On another table was a pile of Christmas toys for the little folks. Another department contained a row of baskets filled with eatables. One counter contained packages of candy.

Each person was allowed to search through the pile of clothing for suitable wearing apparel. When these wants were satisfied the people were invited to visit the toy department and received two toys for each of their children. They were also given a basket of coal, if they cared to accept, and a receptacle filled with provisions.

It was learned this forenoon that Rev. Grier collected \$175 in money for this cause with which he purchased 600 pounds of meat, candy, etc.

It is estimated that there were about 500 people who passed in and out of the church during the distribution. They told heartrending stories of their poverty. In many instances children were left home in bed while their widowed mothers wended their way to the church in hopes of obtaining some slight token in the way of a Christmas gift for their little ones. Had they not called it is not likely that Santa Claus would have called at their homes tonight.

"God bless you, dear pastor," was a predominating expression of their gratitude. Rev. Grier wished them all a merry Christmas and from the expression on his face it was evident that he wished he might be able to do still more for the needy.

CHILD'S PITIFUL STORY.

One little child walked towards the pastor and after she found an opportunity spoke to him in a clear little voice telling how Santa Claus would not call at their home tonight. She said: "Mr.

Pastor, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for these Christmas presents you have allowed me to take, 'cause Santa Claus isn't coming to our home this year. Mama was sick a few weeks ago and died. They tell us she has gone to heaven." Tears trickled down her little pale face while she repeated the story to a Journal reporter. The child had four other sisters, three of whom were younger than herself, and one baby brother. Her father worked but was what might be called a drunkard. Therefore, thinking he perhaps does more of liquor than he does of his children, it was impossible to keep the wolf from the door.

The old ladies, and there were many of them, unhesitatingly told the story of their humble circumstances. Many of them were thinly clad and had nothing but a shawl over their heads.

But Rev. Grier, who is entitled to the greatest thanks for his thoughtfulness cared for them the best he could, and undoubtedly succeeded in giving them a sort of a merry Christmas.

This evening commencing at 6:30 o'clock the church will have a Christmas tree. The children of the Lakeside mission will be present. The pastor has provided to have a large number of poor children present, all of whom will have a Christmas gift. An interesting entertainment in the way of a musical and literary program for the little folks has also been arranged.

One of the ladies of the church in commenting on the distribution to the press this forenoon stated that she felt fearfully sorry for the city's poor. But, she said, it is even worse for those too proud to accept relief. There were many families in the city in strained circumstances but whose pride kept them away. "These families," said the lady, "in my estimation are the worse sufferers and to whom should be extended the greatest sympathy."

GETS SAMPLES OF MILK

Frank Bassinger Acts Under

Orders—Grocery Stores Also Visited.

When coming to the city yesterday morning were surprised when ex-Policeman Frank Bassinger stopped them and secured samples of milk, stating that he was employed by the state chemist to take the samples. In all eight samples were taken. Health Officer Fred Pfister was seen this morning and said that he had heard nothing from the state authorities in regard to samples of milk being wanted. In addition to samples of milk being obtained, it is understood that grocery stores have been visited and samples of butter secured. There is an impression prevalent that the samples have been secured for another purpose. An effort was made to find Mr. Bassinger and get his statement but it proved unavailing.

CREDITORS ARE UNEASY

Petition Filed Asking Permis-

sion to Start Suits Against Dowie.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Further legal troubles for John Alexander Dowie were started today when a petition was filed in the United States district court asking for permission to start suits against Dowie in the state courts while bankruptcy proceedings are still pending. The attorney who filed the petition and who represents a number of creditors, gave as his reason a belief that Dowie is to leave the jurisdiction of the court December 27 on a trip to Australia. Judge Kohlsaat intimated he would not object to the starting of suits in the state court, but expressed a desire that Dowie's counsel be advised and given a chance to appear in court.

DIVORCED A SECOND TIME

Atty. R. Simon and Flora Cook Make Two

Unsuccessful Matrimonial Ventures.

Attorney Solomon R. Simon, a Milwaukee man, well known in the Bello City, has been divorced from his wife, who was formerly Flora Cook. The grounds alleged are cruel and inhuman treatment. In the complaint it is alleged that the wife went to her husband's office on November 24, in an intoxicated condition and assaulted him before his stenographer. She is charged with having torn his collar and necktie; struck him in the face; used improper language and thrown him against the wall.

This is not the first time the couple were divorced, the wife having secured a divorce in the Municipal court of Racine. The complaint shows that the pair met on a boat and were married at St. Joseph, Michigan, July 26th, 1899, and the wife secured a divorce on grounds of desertion on April 24, 1902. She said that her husband could not live with her because his parents would disown him if they found he had married her.

It appears that they again married in Chicago in November last and the husband sued for divorce immediately after.

Racine Journal.

The Journal for 1903.

The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages, seven columns each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly Journal. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellaneous matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered, are valuable. These premiums of far are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication, out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event be held responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Journal and Farm Life, an illustrated Monthly Magazine for farm folks, one year for \$1.00.

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for \$1.45.

The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for \$1.30.

The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for \$1.80.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, for one year for \$1.65.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for \$1.25.

The Journal and Conkey's Home Journal \$1.25.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 157 pages, \$1.65.

The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Picturesque Philippines, for \$2.00.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 157 pages, for \$2.10.

The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, \$1.25.

The Journal one year, and Thorne's new and complete poultry book, \$1.25.

Order Premiums Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

Map of Wisconsin.

The Journal one year and large sized up-to-date map of Wisconsin, \$1.25. To Journal subscribers by mail 35 cents.

This map has on reverse side a complete map of the world, with latest statistics of population and area of the different countries. This map should be in every family.

RACINE CITY HAPPENINGS

Nearly all of the university students are home for the holidays.

When will work of repairing State street bridge be commenced?

City Treasurer Fennell will be ready to collect taxes on December 30.

Merchants report many small articles stolen from their counters the past week.

There is no change in the wage trouble at the J. I. Case T. M. Co., molding shops.

It is predicted that all factories in Racine will run full blast shortly after the first of January.

Edward Killian has not yet signed a contract to play ball with the Cleveland, Ohio ball team.

Travel on the railroads is reported lighter than in many years before, especially at the holidays.

Harry Walters, aged 16 years, fell from a wagon yesterday and broke the left arm above the elbow.

Some of the stores were so crowded with Christmas shoppers yesterday that the doors had to be closed.

Sneak thieves are operating in the north part of the city. Chickens and geese have been stolen, also considerable

Freeman & Sons Manufacturing Co. are shipping four 300 horse power boilers to Louisville, Ky., for the Louisville Cotton mill.

Many state that

the holiday shopping this year exceeds the rush of a year ago.

The recruiting office opened in this city two weeks ago, by Corporal Price, will close tonight. Ten young men enlisted and passed the examination.

Judging from arrangements now under way, Christmas music at the various churches will be on a more elaborate scale than in many previous years.

A tramp, name unknown, fell from a freight train at Racine Junction last night and struck his face on ice. He was seriously cut and bled profusely.

One Racine man said last evening that if the St. Louis horse races kept up he would be worth \$50,000 before many years. At it was he said he managed to clean up a pile of \$5,000.

It is reported that Tony Chapman has disappeared from his home on Franklin street. His wife does not know of his whereabouts. Some persons claim that he went to St. Louis.

On Wednesday evening next the Belle City Male chorus will sing at a reception to be given at Hotel Racine, by the J. I. Case T. M. Co., to general agents from various parts of the country.

The stock markets are slow nowadays, but little activity being displayed. This state of affairs will continue until after the holidays as the traders are apparently busy purchasing Christmas gifts.

The overturning of a lamp at the home of Chris. Johnson, Hericks Flats, resulted in the ruin of lace curtains and other slight damage. In putting out the fire Mrs. Johnson had her hands slightly burned.

Chicago detectives are reported to have been in the city last night, looking after a couple who eloped from the Windy City. It was learned that the couple left the train here and took an electric car for Milwaukee.

Spt. Erskine states that the poor of the city are being taken care of as fast as their wants become known. Of course their allowance will not permit them to indulge in luxuries of any kind but is sufficient to keep the wolf from the door.

With American Beauties being worth all the way from five to twenty-five dollars a dozen this year the fair recipients can wear the significant flower with a great deal of pride. The price of one choice flower would give a poor family a Christmas dinner, but, however, too few people look at things in that light.

In the divorce suit of Emma Tilly against Gustave Tilly, on grounds of desertion, an order was signed this morning by Judge Bolden, giving the mother custody of the child and \$3 per week alimony and suit money pending the trial. The suit is brought on grounds of desertion and the husband enters a general denial.

William Stolp and Miss Clara Schultz of Kenosha, whose escape from their parents, and subsequent eluding of all efforts to find them, returned to Kenosha Monday. Both are staying at Miss Schultz's home. As far as can be ascertained they are still unmarried, although preparations are now being made for the wedding.

On account of the general rush in postoffice business the authorities have compelled the clerks to work nine hours a day instead of eight as heretofore, a general order to that effect being promulgated. There is no law governing the eight hour clause in the clerical postoffice force, which, however, does not apply to the mail carriers. The clerks can be compelled to work fourteen hours a day if necessary without extra pay.

It is said that a marriage is to take place in the near future that came about through an advertisement in the Chicago papers where a woman advertised for a husband. She gave her description and through other influences put forth fascinated a rather elderly gentleman of this city to such an extent that their betrothal became known. It is said to be another case where "Old December weds Young May."

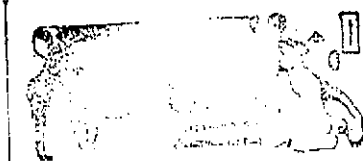
But little out of town shopping is being done this year. Street car conductors and railroad men state that but few Racine people visited Milwaukee and Chicago the past month to do Christmas trading. One conductor on the M. R. & K. line said scarcely any one was doing out of town trading. This seems to be convincing evidence that the people are beginning to realize they can buy goods just as cheap at home as they can anywhere else.

Continued communications are being received by the late officers of the various Wisconsin regiments who were in the Spanish-American war service from pension attorneys, lawyers, etc., claiming that the men who were shoulder straps have some more pay coming from the government. This may be true but the officers that went from Racine claim they have received all they are entitled to, although they would be foolish to "pass up" any more money that may come their way.

The firm of Harding & Nelson, who have done considerable public contract work in Green Bay, Wis., are accused of knowing a whole lot about city affairs in that city, that are being stirred up in the courts there. Both members of the firm were at the court house in Green Bay, yesterday, having been summoned as witnesses. This firm built the Elmore street sewer in 1902. It is not believed there is any allegation of hoodluming in connection with this job, but both gentlemen are supposed to have interesting stories to tell of their dealings with the city. A bill of this firm for several hundred dollars for extra work was disallowed.

A TIMELY TOPIC.

At this season of roughs and colds it is well to know that Foley's Honey and Tar is the greatest throat and lung remedy. It cures quickly and prevents serious results from a cold. *Kradwell-Thiesse Drug Co.*



Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Huefner, a son.

Mrs. Dr. George Mason, of Milwaukee, was in the city today.

Miss Cora Conklin, of Chicago is visiting Mrs. Paddock, 713 Villa street.

City Treasurer Fennell today paid the city school teachers the sum of \$9,327.

DeGroat Bull, who has been visiting in New York, will return home tomorrow evening.

Hugh Burns, a former resident of this city, now located in Chicago, is home for the holidays.

I. E. Johnson of Neenah, Wis., will spend the holidays as the guest of George W. Byron, 809 Ninth street.

Miss Gertrude Freeman, Main street, has returned from Knoxville college, Illinois, where she has been attending school.

Miss Jeannette Bull, who has been the guest of Governor Smith and family, of Annapolis, Maryland, for the past six weeks, returned home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lockwood, on Lake avenue, left for home at Fargo, North Dakota, today.

Charles Bull, who has one of the best farms in Mt. Pleasant, was in the city today. He reports that some days ago there was a flock of two hundred wild geese seen on his farm.

Mrs. Jackson I. Case and Mrs. Harry Wallis and Mrs. Case's three sons, Jerome, Roy and Harry, returned home today from Stamford, Conn., where the children are attending college, to spend the holidays.

John McFarland, formerly with the Racine Times, now editor of the Manitowish News, was in the city last evening and today calling on some of his old time friends. Mac likes his new field, but also thinks well of Racine.

Miss Katherine Herkimer Bones, daughter of Benjamin Bones, had the degree of bachelor of philosophy conferred upon her at the forty-ninth convocation ceremonies of the University of Chicago last evening, which were held at the Leon Mandel assembly hall in that city.

MR. STOFFEL NEAR DEATH

Slips on Platform at Corliss, Feet Just Touching the Car Wheels.

Al. Stoffel, one of Racine's best known citizens and business men, narrowly escaped being crushed to death by the cars at Union Grove late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Stoffel had been at the Grove during the day selling cigars. When business was completed he repaired to the depot to take the train home.

At the depot there is a brick platform, constructed about even with the tracks. When the train pulled in and was about moving out Mr. Stoffel attempted to board a coach. There being ice on the platform he slipped, lost his hold and fell. People on the train thought sure he was under the wheels and crushed and the train was brought to a sudden stop. Luckily he was not badly hurt, but the escape was a narrow one, for the wheels scraped one of his feet.

TO EXAMINE BARBERS

State Board Will Test Knowledge of Kenosha's Tonsorial Artists.

It is expected that the state board of barber's examiners will visit Racine some time after the first of the year. When they come public examinations will be held. Racine has some forty barber shops in which perhaps seventy-five persons find employment. At no city in the state are there a better or cleaner class of tonsorial artists and wages paid equal anything in Wisconsin. The candidates, when the examinations are held, will be marked as follows:

Cutting hair, from 0 to 10; shaving, from 0 to 10; honing, from 0 to 10; cleanliness, from 0 to 10; time, from 0 to 5; general appearance, from 0 to 10; deportment, from 0 to 5. In addition there are twenty questions to be answered for which a credit of from 0 to 24 will be given. If all are answered correctly 45 points will be earned.

If an applicant receives less than 65 points out of the 100, or receives less than 7 points either on hair cutting or shaving he shall be judged incompetent and not entitled to a certificate of registration.

KENOSHA PEDAGOGUES

TO ENTERTAIN SCHOOL TEACHERS OF RACINE

Principals and teachers of the Kenosha High school are arranging for a special meeting to be held in that city on January 16, at which time the teachers of the Racine High school and Waukegan High school will be guests of honor. It is the intention of the Kenosha teachers to make the meeting one of the most interesting events ever held in the southern section of the state.

The services of Prof. J. Scott Clark, at the head of the English department of the Northwestern University, have been secured for an address. Prof. Clark is booked for an address on the relation of college and high school English and the lecture will undoubtedly be one of great interest to teachers.

Possibly one hundred teachers of the Racine schools will attend the meeting when held.

OBITUARY.

Blandin.

Earl Milton, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Blandin, after a short illness, died at the home of his parents, 1612 Winslow street, Tuesday, Dec. 22d. Deceased was born in Racine Nov. 15th, 1890. Not only the relatives but numerous friends, mourn the loss of our

who so suddenly has been taken from their midst. He was a careful and conscientious pupil in the public schools, and an active and zealous Christian worker, being foremost in the Sunday school and Junior Endeavor society, of which he was a member. The funeral services will be held at the First Congregational church, Friday, Dec. 23rd, at 2 p. m.

HIGHEST PRICES SINCE WAR DAYS

Reached by Cotton Today in New York Market on Receipt of Buying Orders.

PRICES FLUCTUATE WILDLY AND RAPIDLY

Bull Leaders Plan Campaign to Put Market on 14 Cent Basis by Christmas—May Already Above That.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Great activity and irregularity marked the opening of the cotton market here today with prices showing wide and rapid fluctuations.

First quotations were steady at a decline of four points to an advance of seven points. Cables were a shade disappointing but the bull leaders were buying, commission house clients seemed to be on the bull side of the market and tips were circulating that the big bulls intended to put the market on a fourteen cent basis before Christmas. After the call prices ruled very firm for a time but soon broke sharply and under heavy liquidation encouraged by a rather reactionary tendency at New Orleans and expectations of a speculative set back. The declining tendency was soon checked, however, by a renewal of active bulls support and before the end of the first hour, prices were again soaring above all previous records with July in New Orleans selling around 14.11, and the entire list in the local market showing feverish strength.

In the late trading liquidation became heavy and with the leading bulls withdrawing their support, prices lost almost all their advance. The market was finally easy, 3 points lower to 7 points higher. Sales were estimated at 1,300, bales.

New Orleans sent heavy buying orders as prices went higher and around mid-day January was selling at 13.45, March at 13.88 and May and July at 13.50; these being net gains of 18@24 points, and the highest general range of prices established since war days. The big advance amounting to about 1/2 of a cent since yesterday morning attracted heavy realizing and early in the afternoon prices sagged back about ten points from the best.

BROWN BUYS HEAVY.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The volume of today's business in the cotton market was colossal and the excitement which has pervaded the exchange the past ten days was, if anything, intensified. Prices fluctuated rapidly and widely. May sold above the 14c mark, Brown pushing in to 14.03, later taking about 10,000 bales around 13.90. He bought heavily in several portions. He forced March up 18 points and at 13.83 bid for 10,000 bales. He and his brokers bought almost everything offered. Prices broke and recovered unceasingly the bull leader several times furnishing much needed support.

NO DELAY IN STARTING KENOSHA RURAL ROUTES

There will be no delay in the establishment of rural delivery mail routes in Kenosha county as a general order was sent out from the department at Washington yesterday afternoon ordering the establishment of eight routes in the county, this being sufficient to give every farmer in the county the free delivery service. Three of the routes will start from Kenosha and will cover all the territory adjacent to the city. Each of the routes will be in the neighborhood of twenty-five miles in length and each of them will serve in the neighborhood of five hundred people. The addition of these eight routes will make a total of twelve routes in the county. In completing the work of organizing the county the inspector has found it necessary to increase the work done from Bristol, Salem and Kenosha by adding new carriers while the other three routes are new ones. It is probable that with the installation of these routes many of the smaller post offices which have decorated the map of the county for some time will be discontinued as the free delivery now includes every farm house in the county. The carriers for the new routes have not as yet been appointed but all of them will be named within the next ten days and they will be ready to start work on the first of February.

RIOT INDICTMENTS FOR FIVE OFFICIALS

Returned Against President and Others of Franklin Union, No. 4—Electrical Workers Plead Guilty.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Five officials of Franklin Union No. 4 of Press Feeders, together with a professional slagger, supposed to have been hired by them, were indicted yesterday on charges of conspiracy, assault with a deadly weapon, mayhem and riot and assault. The indictments were the result of inquiry along one of three lines of investigation against labor leaders undertaken by the grand jury. The investigations have been begun in order to put a stop to incendiary speeches and to check strike rioting. Announcement was made that there would be further investigation involving labor leaders and agitators. The report was current last evening that the jurors had also outlined seven indictments against men implicated in affairs during the street car strike, although it was not verified by members of the body. After a long scrutiny of assault cases arising from the strike of press feeders and the examination of documents the following indictments were voted shortly before adjournment:

Charles F. Woerner, president of Franklin Union, for conspiracy, assault with a deadly weapon, mayhem, riot and assault.

John M. Shea, financial secretary and treasurer, for conspiracy, assault with a deadly weapon, mayhem, riot and assault.

Edward W. Hock, member of the executive committee, for conspiracy, assault with a deadly weapon and mayhem.

Fred Kitchin, member of the executive committee, for conspiracy and riot and assault.

Charles Smith, member of the executive committee, for conspiracy and riot and assault.

John Muecher, alleged professional slagger, for conspiracy and riot and assault.

"The indictments against members of the press feeders' union," said James W. Nye, foreman of the grand jury, "are under the interpretation of the law as laid down by Judge Gary. We find that an accessory is as guilty as the principal and an official of a union who causes by his talk, or general attitude, attacks by followers is as guilty as the man who makes the assault. Other special lines are before us and we will take up such matters until the adjournment Thursday."

Many of the victims of the thugs are still too ill to be about, and their evidence was taken by affidavits, read before the jurors. More than a score of assaults were thus disclosed to the jurors.

In many of the cases the victims were struck down in the dark from behind, and could give no description of their assailants.

SLUGGERS ATTACK WOMEN.
Among the women who were attacked and beaten during the reign of slugging were:

Clara De Witta, tracked to her home at 1221 Michigan avenue and struck three heavy blows in the face, Nov. 30; Agnes Christensen and Agnes Olsen, attacked and beaten in Chicago avenue, near Sophia street, on Dec. 20; Emma Trombley, attacked on Oct. 23 at Clark and Van Buren streets and again two days later near her home by two men.

Five members of the Electrical Workers' union who were indicted recently for alleged participation in a plot to keep witnesses out of the state and to prevent them testifying against Harry L. Pelkus and John Gallagher were placed on trial before Judge McEwen. All the defendants pleaded guilty.

Sentence on the defendants will be passed next week.

LINER'S EXCITING TRIP

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Hamburg-American liner Blucher docked today after an exciting voyage. During the first night out from Hamburg, while she was running in a dense fog at only half speed with fog horns blowing, she was run into by a 1,500 ton tramp steamship and a hole stove in her bow. The forward compartment was flooded and the ship had to be delayed one day at Cherbourg to have new plates fitted where the collision damaged her.

After leaving Cherbourg she ran into a stiff northwest gale.

On the night of the 19th, when the fury of the storm had reached its climax, and the Blucher was rolling and pitching furiously a panic among the steerage passengers was only averted by prompt action on the part of the officers. The steerage passengers had become so alarmed by the stormy weather that they feared the vessel would sink.

ASST. SEC. OF DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Lawrence O. Murray, of Chicago, has been chosen assistant secretary of commerce and labor. The selection was announced today by the president, who stated that the officer had been tendered to and accepted by Mr. Murray and that the nomination would be sent to the senate immediately after the holiday recess. The appointment is made on the personal recommendation of Secretary Cortelyou, who has known Mr. Murray for a number of years.

GEN. WOOD COURTS RIGOROUS INQUIRY

Refers to Charges in New York Sun Which Cast Stigma on His Character.

INVITES ATTENTION TO SOURCE OF EMANATION

Bks That Matter be Referred to Inspector General of Army for Such Action as May be Deemed Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The war department has made public the following letter:

MANILA, July 28, 1903.—To the adjutant general U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Sir—I have the honor to invite your attention to statements made in the editorial columns of the New York Sun, of June 2d, 4th and 6th, and later dates, which clearly charge me with conduct of a most censurable character, perhaps contemptible would be a better word. I also invite your attention to the source from which the paper claims to have obtained its information, namely, statements of First Lieutenant James P. Ryniec (late major U. S. Volunteer cavalry) made to various reliable parties and to request that the matter be referred to the inspector general of the army for such action as may be required under the circumstances or to any other authority which the war department may deem proper. I enclose herewith a statement of the facts in the case, together with the true copies of letters, extracts from letters, etc., bearing on the subject.

The matter is now one of three and a half years standing and during the greater portion of this period I have been within easy reach of the aggrieved party or parties. The statement enclosed gives the address of most of the persons who have more or less knowledge of the affair. It should be noted that many of the letters are confidential in character, the originals of which are in the confidential official files of the secretary of war.

Very respectfully,
Leonard Wood,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

An interesting session is promised in the senate when Senators Spooner and Allison clash in debate over the contention regarding the closing of the Glen Haven channel on the Wisconsin side by the army engineers. Reports are out that it will be well worth coming many miles to hear.

REPORT FROM THE REFORM SCHOOL

J. G. Gluck, Superintendent, Bruntown, W. Va., writes: "After trying all other advertised cough medicines we have decided to use Foley's Honey and Tar exclusively in the West Virginia Reform School. I find it the most effective and absolutely harmless." *Kradwell-Thiesse Drug Co.*

PALMER & GITTINGS, ATTYS.

First publication Nov. 20, 1893—65
STATE OF WISCONSIN—RACINE COUNTY
In County Court.
Notice is hereby given that at the special term of the county court in and for said county to be held at the court house at the City of Racine, County of Racine, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1904, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the following matter will be heard and considered; the court will examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons claiming the estate of one J. G. Gluck, deceased, late of the city of Evanston, Illinois.
And further notice is hereby given that six months time will be allowed to creditors to present claims against said deceased.
Dated at Racine, Wisconsin, November 17, A. D. 1903.
By order of the court,
Max W. Heck,
County Judge.

Coal! Coal!

CARROLL'S FAMOUS SCRANTON COAL IS THE BEST HARD COAL MINED.

Costs no more than any other. One ton of it means 2000 pounds of pure coal. No stone or slate to pay for burns to an ash. Try it, and you will have no other. All sizes.

LOWEST PRICES.
All Kinds of Soft Coal and Wood

J. C. CARROLL

LAND FOR SALE

Improved and Unimproved
TORNADO FIRE Insurance, Money to Loan
REAL ESTATE AGENCY
COLLIER Union Grave Ws.

THE LAKESIDE RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOM.

J. G. Wemmer Prop.
Meals served all hours, day and night.
332 MAIN ST. RACINE WIS

MONUMENTS!

MARBLE AND GRANITE
Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Caskets, Corner Posts, Etc.
Get my prices. I get your order.
THOS. P. GRIFFITHS
UNION GRAVE Ws.

INSULTS TO DEAD WILL BE STOPPED

Peace Negotiations Under Way
and Chief O'Neill Has Laid
Down the Law.

SAYS PICKETING OF HOUSES MUST CEASE

"Union Label Funeral" Held Today,
Hearse and Six Carriages Bear-
ing Placards Announcing
Union Scale.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—The body of Mrs. Catherine Masterson, the mother of Rev. John Masterson, was borne through the streets this afternoon on a hand truck while undertakers and liverymen and their drivers argued as to whether they ought to submit the contest to arbitration. The coffin was carried along sidewalks from the home, to the Church of the Holy Family on an undertaker's truck, which was used in substitution for a hearse. Six pall bearers walked behind and beside the flower strewn coffin, and following them came a procession of mourners.

Fifty carriages had been asked for, but none were furnished, and over 200 people were prevented from attending the funeral. One of the other funerals from which hearses were withheld today took place not far from that of Mrs. Masterson and led to the charge that livery men had entered into a "pool" or combination to prevent the use of hearses for bearing the dead.

After engaging a hearse for a funeral, undertaker G. M. Marks, who yesterday signed the union scale, was refused by a livery owner the use of the vehicle. For two hours the funeral was delayed while the mourners awaited a hearse. When none could be had a "dead" wagon was used.

To prove the "pool" story it was pointed out that the livery men who had hearses yesterday protested at their meeting against "independent" undertakers who favor hiring union drivers for the funerals. Members admit that the undertakers' association as a body is not in favor of the move of a few of their number to make peace with the union, but "favor standing by the liverymen."

A conference committee to receive an expected proposal from the driver's union was appointed by the joint liverymen and undertakers' executive committee this afternoon.

ARBITRATION INVOKED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Members of the Livery Drivers' union met today to consider an arbitration plan to settle their strike. The plan grew out of a meeting of a committee of employers and representatives of the union last night. While the arbitration was being considered today news was received of the first "union label funeral" since the strike began. The funeral was arranged by Undertaker G. M. Marks, the body of the deceased being removed in a "dead" wagon bearing a placard proclaiming the vehicle to be owned by an undertaker paying the union scale. It was also the first funeral in which a procession of carriages was supplied to the mourners. There were six carriages labeled like the improved hearse.

The funeral of John J. Kelly was held under cover of darkness last night on account of the possibility of violence. Disturbances had been announced before the recall of pickets. After simple home service an undertaker's wagon conveyed the remains to a railroad depot from which the corpse was shipped to St. Paul Minn.

ENDS INSULT TO DEAD.

Union livery strikers have been ordered to stay away from churches and residences where funerals are being conducted.

The order came yesterday at noon from Business Agent Stevens of the union, after a conference with International Organizer Albert Young, Secretary Wadsworth and other union leaders.

Chief O'Neill yesterday summoned J. R. Wadsworth, secretary, and Charles Stevens, business agent of the striking union, to his office. He laid down the law thus:

"This thing of picketing houses from which funerals are to proceed is beyond toleration in a civilized community. Your zeal has carried you too far, and such an unheard of thing as carrying labor troubles to the houses of the dead will not be allowed by the police. Under no circumstances will I permit such picketing. Law or no law, picketing of every kind around those houses must stop. I'll take my chances with the courts if my conduct is legally questioned."

Following this declaration the chief issued a general verbal order to all the inspectors. If circumstances warrant, he instructed commanding officers to accompany funeral corteges in carriages to see that the last rites of the dead are in no way interrupted.

EXONERATES STRIKERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 22.—Cornelius P. Shea, president of the United Brotherhood of Teamsters, said today that neither he nor the Chicago local officers of the teamsters was favorable to the interference with funerals. He said:

"The papers have made much of the

interference with funerals in Chicago by the striking livery rig drivers, but the articles are instigated by the members of the Chicago Liverymen's association, an organization of the liverymen and the funeral directors.

"No union men are interfering with the funerals, nor are they picketing the houses where deaths have occurred. The strikers are simply refusing to drive livery rigs until their demands of \$2 a day and 12 hours of duty are granted."

WILL SAIL FOR ISTHMUS

U. S. Cruiser New York With
Supplies and 250 More Men
to Hurry to Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The United States cruiser New York arrived here today from Bremerton, Wash. It is understood that she will at once proceed to Panama. The commandant of the Mare Island navy yard has been ordered to draft 250 men from the receiving ship Independence and send them here to join the New York tomorrow.

Supplies for the cruiser will also be in readiness. The torpedo boat destroyers Preble and Paul Jones with hurried supplies of ammunition at Mare Island are expected here tomorrow, in readiness to steam south with the New York. The torpedo boat destroyer Perry has been placed in commission but her crew has been transferred to the Preble. Captain Fenton, who has been in command of the torpedo fleet on this coast for two years, will leave on the New York and another officer will command the Paul Jones. On their way to the isthmus, the torpedo boat destroyers will coal at San Diego, Prephilippe Bay and Acapulco. Should their supply become short during the remaining run of 1,250 miles to Panama they will depend on the New York for fuel.

BACK FROM ISTHMUS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States representative on the isthmus canal commission, arrived here today on the Segura.

Admiral Walker would make no statement, but inquired for the latest developments in the Panama question, particularly desiring information as to the opposition in this country to the treaty.

An interview later in the day Admiral Walker said:

"I arrived in Panama Nov. 25, and have been kept pretty busy. I went over the canal route and inspected the properties of the company and found them in good condition. As to conditions in Panama I was very much pleased with what I saw. Everything is quiet there now and the people are very happy. Business is going on and the conditions in the commercial world down there are excellent. The people are united and of only one voice."

Regarding the landing of Colombian troops on the island of Pines, he said:

"It is miles from the island to the mainland, and I do not think that they will land at Panama. I do not look for any trouble. The marines will be able to deal with any situation which may arise."

"In your opinion," the admiral was asked, "would Panama be able to take its own part of the United States were to withdraw its help?"

"Yes, I think it would. It would be able to take care of itself. I am satisfied, without the help of the United States. However, as I have said, I do not think Colombia will do anything."

Admiral Walker made a tour of the canal with a party of engineers. He said that the engineers has remained behind. The admiral left at once for Washington.

GOV. CUMMINS LOSES MOTHER

Improvement in Condition Had Commenced
When Son Reached Bedside Week Ago.

DEN MOINES, Ia., Dec. 22.—Mrs. T. J. Cummins, mother of Governor Albert Cummins, died of pneumonia today.

Governor Cummins was at the bedside of the last moment. He had been with her constantly since his arrival from Boston, a week ago, until her death.

It was less than ten days ago that Governor Cummins, while attending a banquet in Boston, received a telegram announcing the serious illness of his mother. He cancelled his engagement to address the meeting and hurried west as fast as the limited trains could carry him. The governor reached home while his mother was yet conscious. From that moment she seemed to improve, and until yesterday there were hopes of her recovery. Last night, however, she grew rapidly worse and expired this morning at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Cummins was a descendant from an historic family. An ancestor was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. She was a native of Green county, Pa., and was 77 years of age. Her maiden name was Fleniken.

THREATEN DEATH TO PRIEST

Known Parties Demand \$3,103 From
Father Gilbert.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 22.—Rev. Father Gilbert of Hurley, Wis., pastor of a Roman Catholic church there, is in receipt of several communications from anonymous persons threatening him with death if he fails to place \$3,103 in a designated spot in the Hurley cemetery by a certain time. To the first of these communications he paid no attention, but subsequent ones have so played on his mind that he is nearly overcome by nervous prostration. He has placed the letters in the hands of the police.

PARTICIPANTS OF NEW RURAL ROUTES

Proposed Itinerary of Two
Which Will Start Not Later
Than February 1.

MILES COVERED AND POPULATION SERVED

Both Routes Leave Station "A", City
—Carriers Who Took Examination
Several Weeks Ago Not
Yet Appointed.

Official notice has been received by Postmaster H. J. Smith, designating the proposed new rural routes in Racine county and it is believed that they will go into effect not later than February 1. As yet the carriers, of the many examined a few weeks ago, have not been selected. Following are the routes with proposed itinerary, miles covered and population served:

ROUTE No. 3.

Commencing at Station "A" of Racine postoffice, said county and state, the carrier will go thence northwest to city limits, 1 1/2 miles; west to McCarthy residence, 3 1/2 miles; east to Evans corner, 1 1/2 miles; north to Strouse corner, 1 1/2 miles; west to Butte corner, 1 1/2 miles; north to Giddings corner, 3/4 mile; east to church, 1 1/2 miles; south 1/2 mile; east to Trautman corner, 1 1/2 miles; north to Williams corner, 1 1/2 miles; west to Church corner, 1 1/2 miles; south to Monroe corner, 2 1/2 miles; east, 1/2 mile; north to Trautman corner, 1 1/2 miles; east, 3/4 mile; north to Pierce residence, 3/4 mile; north 1/2 mile; southeast to Station "A", 3 1/2 miles. Length of route, 24 1/2 miles.

Area covered—12 square miles; number of houses on route—107; population served—353.

ROUTE No. 4.

Commencing at Station "A" Racine postoffice, said county and state, the carrier will go thence south on Lake road through Ferryville to School No. 11, 7 miles; west to H. Lindstrom, 3/4 mile; north to Piper's corner on county line, 1 mile; west one-half and east one-half, 1 mile; north to Saxe corner, 1 1/2 miles; southwest to Burroughs estate on county line, 2 1/2 miles; west to F. Pink corner, 1 1/2 miles; north to P. C. Hunter corner, 1 mile; east to N. Williams corner, 1 1/2 miles; north to Lins corner, 1 mile; west to Chas. Ball residence, 1/2 mile; east 1/2 mile; northeast to Monroe estate, 1 1/2 miles; east to Erskine corner, 1 mile; south to J. Walsh corner, 1 1/2 miles; west to Kohnman estate, 1/2 mile; east to Karles corner, 3/4 mile; northeast to Station "A", 1 1/2 miles. Length of route, 24 1/2 miles.

Area covered—18 square miles; number of houses on route—175; population served—875.

OATS BANNER CROP IN STATE

Corn Next and Potatoes Third as Given Out
in 1903 Report.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 22.—Secretary John M. True of the state board of agriculture yesterday completed the tabulation of the farm crop reports for 1902, as made to him by the clerks of the various counties. Mr. True finds that the yield of the different crops for 1902 was as follows:

Wheat, bushels	5,830,800
Corn, bushels	31,771,200
Oats, bushels	11,101,850
Barley, bushels	18,051,500
Rye, bushels	5,509,075
Flaxseed, bushels	159,332
Potatoes, bushels	10,254,450
Cranberries, bushels	60,806
Apples, bushels	1,127,425
Strawberries, bushels	95,152
Raspberries, bushels	15,165
Blackberries, bushels	7,291
Currants, bushels	5,185
Clover seed, bushels	72,890
Timothy seed, bushels	62,058
Grapes, bushels	5,427
Sugar beets, tons	22,242
Other roots, tons	506,230
Tanned hay, tons	2,164,972
Hops, pounds	61,870
Tobacco, pounds	33,694,744

The reports formerly went to the secretary of state.

TEACHER WHO WAS DUCKED

ASKS DAMAGES OF \$10,000

SULLIVAN, Ind., Dec. 22.—Miss Erline Sinclair has filed suit for \$10,000 damages against Floyd Decker, Anna Decker, Gertrude McGeehan, Jesse McGeehan, Pearl Parks and Kate Parks. She complains that the defendants on Dec. 8, 1903, with force and arms assaulted the plaintiff and overpowered her, bound her hands together with ropes, lashed her to the rail and placed her in an icy pond.

Miss Sinclair is a school teacher. Before the school closed several weeks ago for the holidays Miss Sinclair promised her pupils a "treat." Her refusal to tell them what would be the nature of the "treat" is said to have caused the acts of which they are accused.

CZARINA DID NOT GIVE

BIRTH TO DEAD SON

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—There is no truth in the report published by a news agency in the United States that the czarina recently gave birth to a dead son. The story is pronounced absurd. It is pointed out that she lives in absolute public life and that any concealment of such an event as the one referred to would be impossible.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY

Male vs. Horse Power.—In Venezuela many years ago a wealthy agriculturist was appointed minister of marine. Being a hard worker, he asked at once for particulars of the fleet. The secretary brought him particulars about the only warship. The details gave length, tonnage and horse-power. At this last the minister stopped the secretary and bade him write down quickly an order to the chief of customs, "Take out these 120 horses at once and I will send you good miles in 'their places,'" explaining that mules were much more economical both as regards food and ability to withstand fatigue.

Power of the Sultan.—In the Turkish government all the power rests with the sultan. The cabinet ministers dare not discuss or settle any matter affecting the vital interests of the country on their own account. The conversation of the ministers in council is chiefly about the weather and other safe, unexciting topics. The favorite conversational opening of the late Sheikh-ul-Islam in the council was "Under the benevolent auspices of his imperial majesty, our august master, the weather is fine today."

Crows and Slate Roofs.—In Victoria, B. C., the owners of slate roofs near the water front have been having much trouble because the slates were continually breaking and falling from their roofs and then the buildings were damaged by leaks. A man was recently given the job of investigating and worked in vain until one day he accidentally heard something fall on a roof and this explained the trouble. It seems that great flocks of crows dig claws on the beach at low tide and when one caught a bi-valve he flew high in the air with it and dropped it on to a slate roof, which smashed the shell and a piece of slate. Then the crow flew down and sucked up the opened clam.

Cremation in Olden Times.—Cremation has been practiced by most of the nations of the earth from the earliest ages and although in pagan countries it may have taken the form of fire worshiping there can be no doubt that its adoption by the ancients was for the most part prompted by other than religious reasons. Greeks ascribe its introduction to Hercules, who, having sworn to transmit the body of Argus to his father, thought this the most convenient way of fulfilling his promise. According to Homer, the burning of the dead was a common practice among the Greeks long before the Trojan war, but the earliest record of it is among the Scythians, who inhabited the vast region known under the name of Tartary. Slender accounts handed down concerning the manners of some of the ancient natives of Hindostan also allude to the custom. The idea of purification by fire was in all ages universal, and with good reason. Some believed that the body was unclean after the departure of the soul and it was therefore deemed necessary that it should be purified by fire. And expressed the general opinion of his time when he said that the soul was not completely separated from the body until the latter was consumed on the pyre. The Athenians invariably, after a battle, burned the slain.

Opposes Sunday Drills.—The opposition to Sunday drills for volunteers is being steadily maintained by the church papers in England, although many communications published in the lay press show that the prohibition desired by writers in the Anglican press would mean the destruction of the whole service. Among the most curious letters on the subject is one signed "A Metropolitan Volunteer," in which the author says that the English archers in the old days were the most expert in the world simply because they practiced on Sunday after divine service, and he continues: "A friend of mine who has lived in South Africa assures me that it was a frequent occurrence for the boers to shoot at the village ranges on Sunday afternoons and that much of their undoubtedly high-class marksmanship was due to this practice."

New Park for Paris.—Paris is to have a new park, a genuine old forest in all its virgin freshness so far as modern care and preservation can be regarded as keeping a forest virgin. The wooded lands around the old chateaux of Montjoie and Hotz, which have been fenced off from the great Marly forests, have been ordered thrown open by the national commission in charge of streams and forests.

London Taking to Flats.—It seems almost certain that London will go the way of most cities on the continent, and that its large private houses, these castles so dear to the Englishman, with all their waste of space and extravagance, must give way to flats. It seems probable, too, that London will improve upon the continental practice and combine restaurants with flats. We may see that this plan has already been tried with excellent results in certain flats of the more luxurious order. But the system is extending rapidly, and there are now flats or sets of rooms of an entirely unpretentious kind, where lunches and dinners are served in the public dining room at a cost of from 9 pence for lunch to 1 shilling or 1 shilling 3 pence for dinner. The food is simple, but well cooked, and can be nicely served at a sum just over cost price. We have all heard, too, of the wonderful traitor

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never
Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root,
Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Journal May
Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs. The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty. If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are getting better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

I was a constant sufferer for a number of years with weakness of the kidneys and back and frequent desire to urinate, but after using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, I am entirely cured and cheerfully recommend this wonderful remedy to any who may suffer from these common complaints. Most truly yours,
W. C. Baily, 2d Lieut. of Police,
Columbus, Ga.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

How to Find Out.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and EDITORIAL NOTE.—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonials received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this guarantee of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root in the Racine Weekly Journal.

who would seem to have stepped out of the Arabian Nights, and who provides dinner with table linen, flowers, silver, the whole accompanied by a dert attendant, who waits, washes up and disappears. The whole for a moderate sum. The system appears to work well, and we are assured that it affords infinite relief to the undomestic married couple, to the bachelor or to the woman with a profession.—Nineteenth Century.

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HOW STORY ORIGINATED

Truth Shed on Report of \$9,000,000 Being
Handed Pope Plus X.

ROME, Dec. 22.—According to the Messagera, the story that Cardinal Cotti, prelate of the propaganda, recently handed to the pope \$9,000,000, said to have been confided to the cardinal by the late Pope Leo XIII, originated in the fact that in the financial investigation following Pope Leo's death a deficit of over \$100,000 was found. After diligent search and although no positive proof was obtained it appeared evident that the only person who could know where the money had gone, was a certain monsignor living in the Vatican. He at first asserted that he knew nothing of the matter, but being more closely questioned and the evidence against him gathering, he one day said to the pope:

"Be patient; God will provide for the needs of the Holy See."

Soon after the monsignor appeared with a friend and said that Pope Leo had confided the money to him requesting him to return it to his successor four months after his death.

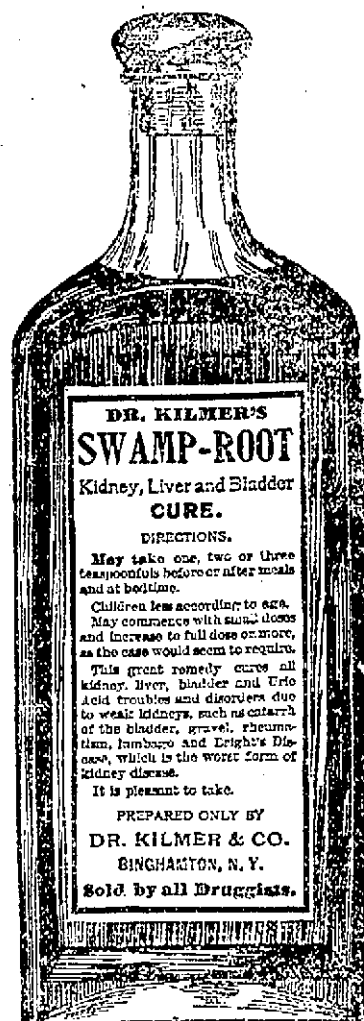
During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Jones were presented with a magnificent silver service. Their children, and they have been blessed with an interesting family of five, also gave their parents a handsome gift. Another pretty remembrance was given by Mrs. Jones' sister, Mrs. Thomas Hughes.

When the proper hour arrived, an elaborate menu was served. During the residence of the Jones family in this city they have numbered their friends by their acquaintances. It seems to be one of the family's characteristics to be hospitable to everybody. Mr. Jones is in the contracting business.

SECRETARY SHEEKER.

Cecilia, the three months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sheeker, died at their home in Berryville last evening. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the house.

Secretary Sheeker's family are very young men and young women. All others must step aside. But why all



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1903.

REASONS FOR STRENGTHENING
COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The necessity for the enactment of the proposed bill of Congressman Cooper to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the necessary power that railroads cease freight discriminations can be perceived almost any day in the week by the readers of the current events of the day. An instance of the necessity of such a law occurred only the other day as to the railroad of Mr. Hill himself who had declared an entirely different purpose in the Cooper bill than existed, a misrepresentation in order to discredit the measure is concerned. It is not intended to make all rates uniform, because that is impossible, owing to the different conditions on the different roads, but to secure a cessation of freight discriminations such as is described in the reported instance as revealed in proceedings before the commission only a short time since.

The question or case before the commission was one in which the Northern Pacific was charged with discrimination against certain interests. The following will best explain taken from the current dispatches of the 17th:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—A session was created today at the hearing before the interstate commerce commission when seventy representatives of leading manufacturers and exporters and of great railroad systems were discussing the laws governing the filing of transportation tariffs. Frank Waterhouse, manager of the Boston Steamship company of Seattle, Wash., admitted under oath that his company had an ironclad agreement with the Northern Pacific railway by which all competitors were discriminated against, the railroad company refusing to handle traffic of competitors of the steamship company. Waterhouse was discussing the rate on hemp from China when Chairman Knapp asked:

"Does it not come to this then, that you want the Northern Pacific to carry hemp from Seattle to St. Paul for 3 1/2 cents when it is brought over by your steamers, but if brought over on a tramp steamer you want them to charge twice as much as their proportion?"

Mr. Waterhouse—If brought over on a tramp steamer they won't take it.

Chairman Knapp—Why not?

Mr. Waterhouse—Because they have a contract with our line which prohibits them from taking it.

Chairman Knapp—You don't mean that, do you?

Mr. Waterhouse—Yes, sir, I mean that.

At this point railroad men present made so much noise the questions of the chairman could not be heard. There were expressions of anger, amusement, and surprise, and one traffic manager said loud enough for witness to hear: "Why, he must be crazy."

When the uproar ceased, Chairman Knapp asked:

"The Northern Pacific has an agreement with you under which it will not carry any hemp except you bring it over in your steamers?"

Mr. Waterhouse—I mean it will not take it at the same rate. It would not make the same rate to a tramp sailing ship or tramp steamer that arrived at Seattle or Tacoma that it would to the regular line."

Does any one question the large odds prevailing against the average shipper?

Is it any surprise why some business interests at times experience such trouble in securing their just rights? Pass the Cooper bill.

Here is another instance reported in the current dispatches of the 18th:

"Suit was begun yesterday in the United States court at Cleveland to enforce a recent finding of the interstate commerce commission. The commission held that the advancement of hay and straw from the sixth to the fifth class so raised the rates that Canadian hay and grain had the field. The railroads refused to obey the order of the commission on the ground that a recognition of the power of that body to change classifications meant a recognition of its power to make rates."

The trick of raising the arbitrary class division or the car tonnage, minimum amount allowed, is understood by most shippers. The probable truth is that no big shipper can ever be certain, but what some other big shipper has not a lower rate than himself, that is to say, some system by which rebates or drawbacks are secured. If the public suspect this is still the case, despite the legislation of last winter, the report of the interstate

commerce commission contains confirmatory evidence the Elkins law has failed of its purpose, the report saying, "the letter of the law is observed, but its purpose may be disregarded." The following is the exact language:

"The commission feels warranted in saying that the beneficial bearing of this amendatory legislation became evident from the time of its passage, and that it has proved a wise and salutary enactment. The commission does not mean to say, however, that preferences are no longer secured of the nature which the recent law aims to prevent. Tariffs as published and filed are generally observed, but in some cases the tariffs themselves are so framed and contain such provisions as to permit preferences without departing from their terms. The letter of the law is observed, but its purpose may be disregarded."

"The private ownership of cars by shippers or by outside concerns which furnish them to shippers is wrong in principle, because of the unjust and discriminating results which naturally if not inevitably attend the use of equipment not owned or absolutely controlled by the carrier. The commission recommends that the payment of car mileage for the use of private cars be regulated."

OBJECTION TO COOPER BILL NOT ANSWERED.

It is no surprise President Hill of the Northern Pacific charges incompetency, irrelevancy, and immaterial against the Cooper bill to make the Interstate Commerce commission a thing of life and legal beauty instead of a cold corpse to all practical purposes as is the case at present. It will be remembered Mr. Hill declared railroad freights could not be made uniform, in fact, the proposed amendment was not to the purpose at all, since the object aimed at, was impossible of fulfillment because conditions were so different. If this were all there was to be said probably the author of the measure might possibly agree, but since Mr. Hill has neglected to state the conditions, and only his view of the matter, the public may be trusted to believe in the purposes of the Wisconsin congressman to better enable his Commission to compel the cessation of all forms of freight discriminations, and the abolition of excessive rates wherever established and charged. The Cooper measure is not at all impractical and neither does it propose as Mr. Hill declares to make railroad freight tariffs uniform everywhere, nothing of the sort.

Some roads can certainly transport freight cheaper than can others. Some roads can transport freight in quicker time than can others, and some roads are managed by able men than are others; conditions vary as does the number of roads vary, some with better grades some with worse grades and so on all along the whole gamut of railroading. Some roads are run by men who are willing to consider the equities of the different shipping interest, and others are not willing to do anything of the sort; some are anxious and willing to obey the laws, while others and those in the great majority, are willing to crush out the smaller shipper that the big ones live upon the ruins of their fellow men. All these factors are recognized by Congressman Cooper and his measure is to remedy the grave defects in the Interstate Commerce law which congress ordained, but has neglected to give authority to enforce its decisions. This is the intent of the proposed measure. To give the Commission authority to enforce a decision when once made.

When a decision remedies some gross inequality or favoritism compelling a railroad to cease its squeezing of some minor business interest, compels some overgrown trust to do business on the same terms as others, the verdict must be respected, but if the road does oppose ceasing its discriminations or overcharges, it may take the matter to any federal court and the case heard on its merits. The essential difference between the proposed and the old, is this. Under the Cooper method, the rule of the Commission must be forthwith accepted and its order carried out on receipt of the same. The road may appeal to the federal court, but it has to obey the Commission's orders. Then later if the court decides against the Commission, the order would cease to have effect. Now the method is while the Commission may order a road to remove obstructive freight tariffs, the road does nothing of the sort. It charges just as it pleases and takes the case to the courts, and past experiences only too well justifies the charge, that the courts very uniformly decided in favor of the railroad interests and against the Commission, but it must of course be admitted the cause of the uniform holding in favor of the roads is that, it is questioned if to possess the necessary authority. But with every necessary authority conferred by congress upon the Commission as is proposed by the present measure, the odds now against the Commission will be evened up and the great mass of business and manufacturing interests given a chance with the corporations and trusts.

Mr. Hill did not state the case fairly. If the colossal interests now in control of our railroad aggregations, can retain its grip upon certain congressional helpers, the Cooper bill will not be passed, and hence very likely the expressed doubts of the president and chief owner of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Burlington associated interests, and the misquoted purposes of the measure. The Cooper measure is primarily to prevent freight discriminations, to forbid freight rebates, and not to make freight rates equal on all roads as is charged by Mr. Hill. This bill in question does no injustice to any interest.

ests, not even to the gigantic railroad combinations. But it does propose to prevent any injustice being inflicted upon the general community by the great transportation interests. In this lies the direct intention of the bill of Congressman Cooper and it should pass if the Republican majority now in control of both bodies of congress desire to keep good the faith of the people in the good intentions of the Republican party to serve as the party of the people and not of the corporations. To hold good the purpose of the Republican party, to insure no legitimate interest, but to compel all interests to duly respect the interests of each other, and the forbidding of favoritism that special interests flourish at the expense of the plain, common people. There has been entirely too much of it in the past, and there is too much of it today. Therefore one bill to the purpose, that of Congressman Cooper to secure for every citizen justice in the matter of transporting his freight.

Undoubtedly the president is amply able to make his own defense as regards his course in the Panama matter. The country at large perfectly understands the situation and comprehend readily all the fanning and threats of Senator Gorman are but sparring to get if possible a vantage point for 1904 for his party. It is very possible there are Republicans who believe the recognition of Panama was undertaken much too soon and who take some stock in the fact there was no organized government in the new Republic forty-eight hours after the revolution, and believe Colombia was entitled to consideration. Such may argue this country of all countries should not recognize any principle of secession and that despite the attitude of Panama, the Spooner treaty still held good with Colombia. But as the facts are known it remains clear there was no other course for the president to pursue, for the treaty still in force made originally with the government of New Grenada, provided this country should maintain order on the isthmus and keep open the lines of travel. To have permitted Colombia to ravage the isthmus, to permit armed bands of secessionists, and regular troops to fight each other and devastate the country, would have been certainly to have for some time to come destroy travel across the isthmus.

The point is given out that had we not have acted just as we did, certain European countries would have acted for us, and placed us in a most humiliating position, to say nothing of being disagreeable. Under our Monroe doctrine we could not have permitted any occupation of the soil of either Panama or Colombia, and as for the Panama canal, with France caring for the interests of her people in the canal company, the ensuing complications would have for many years to come disposed of the idea of our owning or constructing a canal across the isthmus of Panama.

But from all parts of the country are coming words of approval of the president's course. President Schuman of Cornell university defends President Roosevelt and says:

"Our government issued instructions preventing the landing of insurgents or Colombian troops on the isthmus. We insisted that there should be peace throughout Panama. What was the alternative? It was to have allowed Colombian troops to land and to have stood by while they waged war, maybe for years; to have allowed the Colombian congress one year from now to turn over the canal rights to France, and thus bring about serious international complications."

"Between two alternatives, both dangerous, our government made a choice, which, on the whole, seems to have been the most expedient, with reference to American interests, and the most just in view of all the circumstances of the case."

Despite Senator Gorman, from the south as well comes endorsement. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution and a member of the Democratic National committee warmly endorses the treaty and insists our recognition did not come too soon. Defending the government he says:

"Colombia committed acts of government that put in fullest jeopardy all the rights, interests, and aspirations of the people of her department of Panama. They believed the result would rob them of the isthmian canal and doom them to a future of inconsequence and poverty. They frankly and in ample season warned the authorities at Bogota that if that sacrifice was demanded of them they would secede and set up an independent government. The sacrifice was called for and Panama declared her independence. Her people never for a moment needed the urging of the American government or the alleged machinations of Banah-Vanilla to do what they did. Was the Republic of Panama born too quickly? Revolutions are Caesarian operations."

Mr. Howell cited the American revolution and the move for secession in the south.

"Did our government recognize the Republic of Panama too soon?" he asked. "If we did, we should go back on our track and reverse our recognition of the French Republic, within three days of its proclamation, and our recognition of the Brazilian Republic in four days after Dom Pedro was shipped to Europe."

It is possible President Roosevelt acted impulsively and acted in a manner opposing the views of Senators Hoar and Gorman, and may be some other members of congress, but still all the facts so far made public perfectly justify the president, and will convince all but the little Americans that impulsiveness of the pattern of President Roosevelt is an excellent thing to have some times.

Who will Senator Gorman impeach? Not the president whom he threatened. He will impeach his own good sense, and the sense of the great majority of his party.

THE SENATE VS. POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

The alleged rights of the senate and this thing of senatorial courtesy is greatly wearing to the patience of the country. There is no such thing as rationalism in the senate and the business of the country is delayed and marred by the mulishness often of some particular rule of a senator in the opposition or even in the party of the majority. This sort of business may answer for a non-archaical form of government, but years of experience, and disagreeable experience at that, has fully demonstrated to the American people, that while it is desirable to make senatorial terms three times the length of congressional terms, yet it is not necessary nor is it desirable to permit the senate to make its rules, there is no coming to a vote upon any matter whatever, so long as one senator objects.

Time and time again public business has come to a stop, and time and time repeated, undesirable legislation has gone through simply because meritorious and needed legislation could not be enacted unless the bad went with the good. This is demonstrated every session towards the end especially when the senate blocks all appropriation bills until every senator has succeeded in getting all he wanted. Thus Tillman of South Carolina in the fifty-seventh session got through a wholly unwarranted appropriation for his state of \$47,000 by the simple process of refusing to consent to a vote upon the regular appropriation bills unless the house and senate would allow his item. It must be understood that had not the house and the senate consented to permit the \$47,000 steal to go through, no vote could have been taken in the senate upon any measure whatever without this senator's consent. This is by no means the only instance occurring in the past session, there are others.

There is no use blaming any particular senator for this, they are not responsible. But if there are any senators desirous of winning the popular applause and endorsement, they might try it on making an effort at least to reconstruct the senate rules more in accordance with common sense. Just one resolution which would of course be made public would win for some senator a hearty public approval.

GOOD WORK FOR THE FARMERS.

Figures lately made public by the secretary of agriculture conclusively demonstrate the great value of the work being accomplished by his department. The farmer of today works upon very different lines from those of his predecessor, for at every hand he finds most valuable information supplied freely and without cost. Ably assisted by state experimental stations the government work is thorough and our agriculturists have sent them freely the publications and bulletins, not filled with advice, but with definite results of experiments carried out at different points. In these days the farmer is able to combat with the myriad of pests that are apt to afflict the soil and its products and combat most successfully because he has something definite to go on.

The department at Washington and the state department are continually experimenting with new varieties, and experimenting to overcome obstacles that arise from time to time with varying conditions. To find some variety for instance of corn that will stand drought better, was not such a difficult thing to do. To find what that would have the necessary hardness and yet be successfully ground in the mills, was accomplished. To supply a new variety of potato or some other article that has become plague ridden is no hard task and if some new invention of the demon of agricultural destruction comes along as the cotton boll-weevil every experimental station is at work on the lines of resistance and the headquarters at Washington are busy with their newly set task. Is the farmer or the horticulturist at a loss concerning some matter or wants information upon something he has heard of or has met with some unexpected trouble, a request to the government officials always brings a reply and if the department can help, help is given. If it is something entirely new, then word goes out and from that time on, there is no rest until the remedy is found.

There is no line of industry that is receiving the aid and the encouragement today more than is the interests of agriculture everywhere. The government and many states recognize the tilling of the soil is the life of the Republic and nothing is too good for the worker in the field. It is true the government can not make crops to order, but it is coming pretty near to this very thing in the highly valuable labor it is rendering. In the farm, in the garden, in the animal field, the forest and woodland, the water courses, everywhere in the vast domains that bring nourishment and comfort for man, the Agricultural department of our government ably assisted by the different state boards of agriculture are doing a noble and a most valuable work. All praise is due to those men for they are called upon to leave their homes and ordinary routine of the government or state official and with patience, with great care, with hard work, attend to every complaint that comes along, or requests for information, and in experimental work to ascertain the nature and the cure of that particular trouble. Then too, upon their own lines are these men ever at work in the interests of the agriculturist, it may be something new, experiments carefully made demonstrating some new plant may be grown that was not grown before in this country, the effects of irrigation, or of non irrigation, or trying to overcome the lack of some lithetoo deemed necessary. All in all the American people are well proud of their agricultural department and of the men who toil in its interests.

IF ONE, WHY NOT ANOTHER?

The Chicago chief of police refused protection to the drivers of hearses and carriages who were refused orderly conduct through the streets by the liverymen's union in the present strike. His contention as stated was that it was a private matter, and not a public matter. But the people arise to inquire if there is anything more sacred, anything more entitled to every consideration, than a funeral procession and funeral service, and ambulances in the streets. The facts are beyond denial that the houses of mourners were not only picketed, but invaded by pickets threatening trouble, and plain notification no hearses and carriages would be allowed unless such were driven by members of their union. Actual rioting is reported on some of these mournful occasions, and yet the Chicago police shielding behind a contemptible quibble refused at first police protection.

This chief could permit his police to ride upon the wagons of private corporations when such were not only threatened but actually attacked; he could permit platoons of police to protect private property and private citizens, and he could permit his force to stand guard in front of threatened and picketed places of business, and detail members of the force to accompany threatened people to places of safety, but yet he refused to permit police to ride upon hearses, whose drivers of the dead, were and are in danger of their lives. It is about time to show the people that there is a distinction between the live corporation and business place, and the home of the dead. Who care for the dead anyhow, except the personally bereaved. What difference if armed guards picket residences and by threats forbid the paying of the last sad rites, and boldly threaten mourners if they presume to violate their orders.

The latest advice as to the effect the police will now protect the public in the paying of the last rites to the dead. All picketings of houses is prohibited as well as picketing of the churches, or dwellings in the suburbs. This new attitude of the police has been taken despite the protests of the strike leaders, and the desecration that has disgraced Chicago will cease if the police continue on this line. Guards will be furnished funeral corteges and such will accompany, in carriages with the mourners.

The police disclaim warring on unions, but do insist Chicago shall not be further disgraced by outrages on the dead and living. There will be no further attacks if the police can help it as have taken place upon parties in vehicles or buses following the dead to their last resting place.

It now has the appearance of the present disgraceful state of affairs in Chicago occasioned by the liverymen's strike could be settled by arbitration. The American people have seen some tough conditions growing out of strikes, but they never before have been called upon to witness a strike against the dead. This is not at all to say those engaged in that line of avocations which so concerns the last rites man can pay to man may not strike for better conditions, if so it is they have grievances, but it is saying never before have mourners been harassed, been assaulted, and dead bodies treated with contumely.

Chicago stands disgraced and her police stand in not much better light. Had the chief of police asserted his authority at the very first as he has done at the last, the earlier contemptible outrages would never have happened. With houses in mourning and the mortal remains lying awaiting burial, on the outside were stationed strike pickets to see to it the remains were not given the burial customs of Christianity as accorded. Bodies were literally smuggled to the cemeteries while mourners in plain vehicles have been ruthlessly mobbed.

Let us hope for the sake of American manhood, in the sight of our modern civilization, such distressing scenes may never again take place in an American city.

The bill extending the sanctuary of the National Soldiers' homes to the Confederate soldiers which is being fought by Wisconsin C. A. R. members, should not be confounded with the bill of Senator Foraker of Ohio which provides for the suitable marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors who were buried from northern military prisons and hospitals. Whatever may be thought of the justice of the first named measure, there certainly can be no objections to the Foraker measure.

There is no reason why the public schools should not be opened to public purposes, such especially as lectures, and the efforts of our mayor and school commissioners favoring ought to be successful. These buildings cost the taxpayers large sums of money, and the public are certainly entitled to the free use of their auditoriums. Besides free lectures are just as much a part of popular education as the work of the teachers.

It is said possibly the Panama canal treaty may fail of ratification through Democratic opposition and the adverse course of Senator Hoar and indifference of Senator Hale. But astute as Gorman, the Democratic leader, is supposed to be, the defeat of the Panama canal will be anything of a benefit to his party. The charge of trans-continental railroad influence will stick.

Chicago is disgraced by mobs and pickets interfering with funeral services. The strikers even forbid the use of hearse and carriages. Public indignation should speedily terminate this horrible state of affairs and fittingly punish those who violate the sanctity of

the grave. Could madness go further than this?

The esteemed Sentinel seems to have its second wind and is pouring well directed hot shot into the governor's ranks. It now shows up the real obstructor of tax reform, who, as it might be supposed, was the governor. Its history of the events leading up to the enactment of the ad valorem plan shows but for the sacrifice made by the senate it would not have been law, and the obstructive tactics of the assembly in the several phases, would have been successful.

The asphalt consolidated trust wins out in the case against it in which the plaintiff charges the stockholders of the Asphalt company of North America were done up on the transfer of their stock to the National Asphalt company. The stockholders must take their medicine as prescribed.

The interstate commerce commission in its annual report praises the Elkins law and says "the letter of the law is observed, but its purpose may be disregarded." This is precisely what now is commonly understood. Discrimination, but in other forms, continue. The Cooper bill should pass.

The interstate commerce commission report says the Elkins law has added nothing whatever to the power of the commission to correct a tariff freight rate which is unnecessarily high or which operates with discriminating effect. But all this was known before.

The corruptionists of both parties now own Denver through outrageous frauds at the last election and will make the new charter to suit themselves. One of the reforms will be that of the chief of police drawing two salaries, one as chief of police and another as sheriff. Other officials also will draw two salaries.

It is plain European powers will give Colombia the cold shoulder in any armed contention with the United States, and equally plain they have informed Colombia she will have no support in any demand for the services of The Hague tribunal.

Candidate Deacen for the Republican nomination of Governor of Illinois, is accused of playing his official position on the line of labor politics. Intelligent labor leaders probably understand these things.

The people of Wisconsin are demanding harmony and they want peace. Governors that ascribe unworthy motives to those who differ with them have no mission to perform in the line of reform.

The returning steerage passengers are running a close neck with those arriving and if continued, unless immigration takes a spurt, the increase will not be so very large for some time.

Those Cleveland, O., school girls who are to have a private street car should not be ridiculed. The offensiveness of firing passengers and packed platforms and cars is cause enough.

Doubtless the trans-continental railroad ring are in a state of unholy glee over the activity of the little Americans in congress trying to knock out the Panama canal.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Of the \$1,636,274 worth of bananas which came into New York city within the last year, 2,862,000 bunches were from the British West Indies, 1,152,000 bunches from Costa Rica, 877,000 from Colombia and 355 from Cuba. They pay no duty.

Consumption occurred rarely if at all among the negroes in slavery, but now, after a little more than a quarter of a century of freedom, causes more deaths among them than all the other contagious diseases combined.

Fencing among women promises to achieve a popularity this season never before recorded the sport by fair devotees. This is especially noticeable in the larger eastern cities, nearly all of whom have fencing clubs.

Sir Frederik Treves, the famous English surgeon, who has just retired, established a record in performing 1,000 consecutive operations for appendicitis without a death.

A French physician, Dr. Marechal, advocates the passing of a law making the wearing of a corset by any woman under 30 an offense punishable by three months' imprisonment if she is of age and a fine of \$20 to \$200 imposed on her parents or guardians if she is under age.

Of the inhabitants of Sweden nearly four-fifths still live in the country.

Many Chinamen frequent Philippine markets, and are good patrons as many have restaurants and need large supplies. A Chinaman usually brings a number of eggs and always carries with him to market a small tin pail full of water to test their usefulness! If the egg falls to the bottom of the pail it is good; if it rises to the top it is bad, and is refused, only to be carefully wiped off by the vendor and put back in stock to catch a customer without the pail.

A national pantheon is being erected by the Mexican government in the City of Mexico, the estimated cost being \$5,000,000. It is to be at once a memorial and a sepulchre for Mexico's great men. According to statistics recently gathered, about 30,000,000 are living in prohibition territory in this country. This is more than one-third of the entire population.

ST. LOUIS FACES STRIKE OF 9,000

Carriage Drivers and Teamsters
Throw Down Gauntlet to
Citizens Association.

THREATEN TO TIE UP
THE CITY'S TRAFFIC

Trouble Between Liverymen and Em-
ployes May End in Sympathy
Movement Involving Many
Unions.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—A strike of 9,000 carriage drivers and teamsters in St. Louis is threatened. It is stated that if the Citizens Industrial association of St. Louis, in its announced purpose to enforce law and order, interferes with the proposed strike of cabmen and carriage drivers which has been set for January 1, the officers of a dozen of the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, threaten that 9,000 men will refuse to work and that not a pound of freight or a ton of coal will be moved by union labor until the strike is settled. It was first announced that the strike of cabmen and carriage drivers if their demands for an increase in wages of from 20 to 30 per cent was not conceded by the liverymen would be declared on Christmas day. It is now stated that the liverymen were requested to sign the agreement before Dec. 25, but that the agreement was not to go into effect until Jan. 1, when the present contract between the liverymen and drivers expires.

August Donnelly, chairman of the executive committee of the St. Louis Liverymen's association declares that the liverymen will never accede to the demands of the drivers.

TO RESERVE LAW AND ORDER.

When informed of a sympathetic strike that would involve more than 9,000 men an official of the Citizens' association replied:

"Let them strike; we are ready for them. The work of the Citizens' association will be simply to preserve law and order. We will take no other part in the affair."

This is understood to mean that if when the 750 cabmen and carriage drivers strike, if 750 non-union men are ready and willing to take their places, the Citizens' association will see that they are protected from bodily harm at the hands of the strikers.

George Innes, of Detroit, general organizer of the International Association of Teamsters, and D. J. Sullivan of Indianapolis a vice president, are here.

The drivers union which are said to have pledged if called on by the International organization to come out in a sympathetic strike are the following: Lee wagon drivers, 800; coal wagon drivers, 800; milk wagon drivers, 350; sprinkler, 160; band, 375; truck, 1,500; baggage, 2,500; department store, 250; packing house, 300; brick and tile, 150; lumber and box, 400; baker wagon, 120; laundry, 75; hay and grain, 200; commission drivers, 275; smaller unions and miscellaneous drivers, 780.

INDIGNITIES CONTINUE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—While liverymen and undertakers were making preparations today to resume service to patrons "pickets or no pickets," indignities continued to fall to the lot of funeral parties.

The driver of an ambulance which was taking a body to a train was made the target of abusive epithets and in another instance mourners were delayed by pickets until the body which they were accompanying had been placed aboard a train and the train had left the station.

A funeral party accompanying the body of W. Hanauer from the Union to the Lake Shore station was stopped by pickets and held until the train had gone. The transfer was in charge of Furth & Co., and the mourners on leaving the western train entered a public bus. The driver was at once approached by the pickets, who ordered him not to proceed until he had satisfied the questioners. The indignities of the people in the bus were not heeded, and they were held until past the time of departure of their train. They had sleeping car berths engaged for the trip east and were greatly inconvenienced.

Police protection has been promised by the city officials. Should this prove insufficient to prevent the desecration Gov. Yates will be petitioned for a military force large enough to secure to the people of Chicago the right to bury the dead in peace.

Reports of the decision of the owners caused no dismay in the camp of the strikers. Supported by the promise of a strike fund of \$35,000 a week the idle carriage and horse drivers look into

Cataract Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you must use internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular tonic known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of such wonderful results what produces such wonderful results in curing Cataract. Send for testimonials to E. J. Chasney & Co., Props., 101 N. 2nd St., Chicago, Ill. Price 75c. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Cataract Cure is the best.

the future fearlessly. They say that no injunction, police protection and even militia cannot seriously affect their chances of winning for the reason that the men cannot be secured to drive the vehicles.

It is estimated that more policemen will be required to protect the numerous funerals than was required to protect property during the warlike days of the street car strike.

About ten indictments were voted by the grand jury today against persons who took part in the recent street car strike. No officials were indicted. The indictments refer specifically in each case to alleged assaults.

ACCEPT OUT FOR A TIME.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—A truce has been arranged between the Inland Steel company of Indiana Harbor, Ind., and the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers. Under the terms of adjustment the workers are to accept the 10 per cent reduction in wages until selling prices advance sufficiently to warrant the company in restoring the old schedule.

The action of the directors of the firm in refusing to deal with organized labor has been revoked. The Amalgamated association is to be treated as a union and its members are not to be discriminated against.

ONE MAN CAUSES STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—An important industry is tied up and 250 men are idle because a union engineer, Joseph Freeman employed at the South Chicago plant of the International Salt company was told that his wages would be cut on Saturday. With a cry of "Unjust discrimination" he succeeded in getting a strike called that threatens to spread to the other plants on the great lakes.

The company has arranged to employ non-union men.

TAFT EXERCISES CLEMENCY

Pardons Priest Who Buried Alive the President of Taylor.

MANILA, Dec. 23.—Gov. Taft has pardoned several Filipino prisoners on the approach of the Christmas festival, including the priest Leonardo Depuey, who was under sentence of death by a military court, for burying alive the president of Taylor, which has been commuted to penal servitude for a period of twenty years.

Ladrones recently looted the municipal treasury of Bosoboso, in Luzon. They captured the president and cut the tendons of his heels. The constabulary pursued the band and succeeded in recovering part of the stolen funds.

The agreement for the sale of the Friar lands has been signed to take effect in six months, the time allowed for surveys and examination of titles.

The bureau organized to administer the affairs of these lands will dispose of them when possible to the present tenants on long terms of payment. Three-fourths of this land is included within the populated districts, which makes it a difficult proposition for the administrative bureau.

Gov. Taft's departure, arranged for today, has been delayed until tomorrow, the 24th instant, when it is expected he will leave for the United States via Tokio and Honolulu.

IS COAL PILE ON FIRE?

W. H. Pugh Says Not While Fire Marshal Cape Declares Just the Opposite.

There is a great discussion going on as to whether the large 20,000 ton pile of soft coal at the yards of William Pugh is on fire. Every day clouds of smoke are seen from the pile, men are at work digging into the coal and hundreds of gallons of water are being poured on it. Notwithstanding these suspicious circumstances Mr. Pugh states that there is no fire in the coal, that it is heated on account of the cold weather and steam.

This morning smoke was issuing from three different places in the pile. It is known that Fire Marshal Cape has been at the yards and made an investigation and gives as his opinion that there is fire and plenty of it low down in the heap. At almost any time he expects to be called to assist in smothering the fire.

There has been a question as to whether firemen were obliged to assist in pouring water on coal piles supposed to be on fire. A decision has been declared at Milwaukee that they are. In almost every city in the state more or less trouble is experienced among coal dealers on account of fires in coal piles. The coal of Mr. Pugh is insured from loss by fire.

BONDS TO PAY FRIAR MONEY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretaries Root and Shaw had a conference with the president this morning concerning the settlement of the Philippine friar lands question.

The matter has been closed finally, this government paying to the friars \$7,230,000 for their interests. This sum, it is explained, is subject to a slight variation one way or the other. The conference this morning related particularly to the issue of bonds from the proceeds of which the lands will be paid for. Bonds to the amount named as the purchase price will be issued and will be sold in open market probably within 30 days. The bonds will bear 4 1/2 per cent interest and will be redeemable after five and within thirty years. The lands involved aggregate 301,000 acres.

POCUS, COLDS AND CONSTIPATION.

A people realize when taking cough medicine other than Foley's Honey and Tar, that they contain opiates which are constipating besides being useless, particularly for children. Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates. In safe and sure relief of coughs, colds and constipation. Knowlton-Bliss Co. Inc.

BAKERS OF PARIS OUT ON A STRIKE

Thousands Parade Streets But
Troops Take Elaborate
Precautions.

NO FEAR OF BREAD
FAMINE EXPRESSED

City Presents Martial Appearance—
Many Butchers, Grocers and
Pastry Cooks Join
Movement.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The strike here of men employed in the various branches of food supply began to assume serious proportions today. The bakers assembled at the labor exchange and adopted resolutions favoring a strike throughout the baking trade, to begin today, declaring in favor of a general strike in all the branches of the Alimentation trade and announcing their intention not to resume work until parliament suppressed the municipal employment agencies. The indications are that a considerable number of butchers, grocers, and pastry cooks will take part in the strike.

Anticipating demonstrations the military and police have taken elaborate precautions.

Large forces of Republican guards are held ready for action at the various barracks and many police are on duty around the exchange.

The bakers announce that two monster demonstrations have been planned. Many thousands of bakers are parading the streets.

The meeting of bakers held at the Labor exchange today was conducted in an orderly manner. The city has taken on a martial appearance. Squadrons of mounted troops and police are stationed on the main squares and in the principal thoroughfares.

The bakers this afternoon attempted to make a manifestation in front of the Luxembourg palace, where the senate was sitting, but five hundred mounted police took possession of the surrounding streets and the prefect of police, M. Lepine, personally conducted a rigid suppression of the disorder. Groups of persons above five in number were prevented from gathering and a number of arrests were made. The action of the police completely broke up the demonstration.

The strikers are gathering for another manifestation on the Place de l'Opera where there are dense crowds of holiday shoppers. Mounted troops and police are preparing to prevent the demonstration.

The proprietors of the bakery say they have no fear of bread famine, as many bakers are not participating in the strike movement.

The butchers and restaurant waiters are holding a meeting to decide whether or not to join in the strikes.

VARIETY ACTRESS SHOT

BY MAN SHE DESERTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Ethel Penny, a variety actress, has been shot and seriously wounded by Daniel O'Hare because she had deserted him for Newman Schubener, an employee in the play where the woman was performing.

O'Hare, who had beaten the woman earlier in the day, laid in wait for her outside the theatre where she worked. Fearing an attack the Penny woman, who claims to be the wife of an army man, had asked Schubener to escort her home. When they came out O'Hare opened fire, wounding Schubener who fell in his tracks. Mrs. Penny then ran off, pursued by O'Hare, firing all the time. The woman finally fell with a bullet in her side, when O'Hare stopped a few feet away and putting the revolver to his head fired and dropped dead.

The wounded man and woman are now in a hospital and are in a fair way to recover. The woman is said to be a native of Salt Lake.

SOME SAY DISCRIMINATION

Opinion Divided Regarding Council's Action on Schaefer License—Fight to the End.

Residents of the Seventh ward, or at least those who live in the vicinity of Leonard Schaefer's home, are divided about evenly in regard to whether Mr. Schaefer should have been granted a liquor license or not. It is argued that in view of the fact that there are a number of other saloons close to No. 1702 North Main street, that he should not have been deprived of the license by the city council. The fact that he already conducted a sample room in the building, and simply intended to have it in a new part of the building, is not deemed a sufficient violation of the charter to merit revoking of the license.

The fact that the council declared the license void and ordered the \$200 license money returned, does not settle the case by any means. It is the intention of Mr. Schaefer to appeal from the action of the council and if the circumstance demand he will carry it to the supreme court for a final decision. The impression prevails that if such action is taken Mr. Schaefer will win out.

JAPAN MAKING READY FOR WAR

Ceaseless Activity at Military Headquarters—
Transport and Other
Arrangements
Complete.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.—A telegram from Vladivostok under today's date to the Westostochnik Vostnik, says Admiral Alexieff the viceroy of the far east has been authorized to "Bottle on the spot all questions concerning neighboring states and to take all the measures which appear expedient."

SHANGHAI, Dec. 23.—The Tartar general at Giren reports that an indecisive battle has occurred between four battalions of Chinese from Hung Chun and 1,500 Koreans who invaded Chinese territory from Kyeng Chung, in northeast Korea.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Tokio, says:

Incessant activity prevails at military headquarters. The transport and other arrangements are complete. The government is calmly awaiting the Russian reply, which, it is hoped will be forthcoming without delay.

Press dispatches from Korea report continued disturbances at Mokpho and the outbreak of a Tong Quak insurrection in Chul La To province. The Tong Haks are a party of malcontents whose activity was the immediate cause of the war between China and Japan. These reports create uneasiness.

DENIES ROLE OF ARBITRATION.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—An authoritative denial is made here of the reports published in London that Foreign Minister Delcasse had offered to arbitrate the Russo-Japanese dispute. The steps taken by M. Delcasse are confirmed to those outlined in these dispatches yesterday and he and Lord Lansdowne are making specific representations at Tokio with a view of ameliorating Japan's answer. In making these representations France and Great Britain acted separately but on the same general lines. Their action therefore is not in joint action but is limited to an urgent expression in favor of a pacific solution. The official view here continues to be that an agreement will be reached.

ENGLAND, JAPAN'S ALLY.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The German foreign office, in estimating the probabilities of war in the far east, fixes its attention at this moment on Great Britain rather than on Japan, for it is recognized that Japan is only waiting for Great Britain to give the word before beginning hostilities. A new and important element of the situation as it is looked upon here, is the rising feeling in Great Britain that Russia must yield or Japan and Great Britain ought to fight her.

The Associated Press learns from the highest diplomatic sources that the German government while still refusing to believe that war is certain, is convinced now, that if war between Russia and Japan comes, Great Britain will take a part in it because the British government looks upon war as possibly the only means of saving and re-establishing her position in the east.

Sir Frank Lascelles, the British ambassador who returned here from England three days ago, is understood to have imparted his impression unofficially to the German government that the British cabinet apprehended that war would result if Russia persisted in her present attitude toward Japan. This expression of opinion by the ambassador was stripped of all suggestion that Great Britain might participate, but great significance is attributed to it.

The leading financiers know nothing of any Russian overtures to float a loan of \$125,000,000 in Germany and the report to that effect published by the Tageblatt in a dispatch from St. Petersburg is regarded as unfounded.

SEE LITTLE HOPE OF PEACE.

PEKING, Dec. 13.—The two members of the diplomatic corps at the Chinese capital whose opinions regarding the present critical condition of affairs in the far east are probably most valuable are Japanese Minister Unshida and Sir Ernest Mason Satow, who for three years has represented the British government at Peking. It is no secret that both see only a faint prospect of war being averted.

Minister Satow was connected with the British diplomatic service in Japan for a quarter of a century. He is one

A COUGH CONUNDRUM

When is a cough more

than a cough?

When it's a settled cold. When it hangs on in spite of all you can do. Cough mixtures won't cure it because they are merely for a cough and this is something more.

Scott's Emulsion cures the cough because it cures the something more. It heals and repairs the inflamed tissues where the cold has taken root and prevents its coming back.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT'S BOWNE, 14 Park Street, New York.

of the greatest living authorities on Japanese history and literature, and is in constant communication with the foremost statesmen of Japan. He is quoted as saying that any one who imagines that Japan will not fight for what she conceives to be her greatest interests does not know the Japanese people.

Minister Unshida is an adherent of the "Young Japan party," and has always advocated war, if necessary, to secure the evacuation of Manchuria.

TWIN BROTHER ACCUSED OF INDIANA MURDER

James Gillespie Charged With Slaying His Sister—Three Others Also Indicted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 23.—In its report of the investigation of the assassination of Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, on December 8, the grand jury yesterday afternoon returned true bills of murder in the first degree against James Gillespie, a twin brother of the murdered woman, as principal, Belle Seward, her widowed sister, Mrs. Carrie Barbour, niece of Dr. Thad A. Reamy, an eminent physician of Cincinnati, and Myron Barbour, her husband. All pleaded not guilty.

The women were admitted to bail in sums of \$10,000 each. James Gillespie and Myron Barbour were refused bail and remanded to jail.

Crowds followed the two men as they were taken to the county jail near the courthouse by Sheriff Rump and Marshal Overly. An extra guard was placed in the jail for the night.

The penalty under the Indiana statutes is death for accessories, as well as for the principal.

GO ON SUSPECTS BOND.

Judge Downey of the circuit court today heard the case of James Gillespie, Mrs. Belle Seward and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Barbour, held jointly for the murder of Miss Elizabeth Gillespie. The bonds of the women were renewed. All the officials of the First National bank went on Barbour's bond and they are guaranteed by a blank check from Dr. T. A. Reamy of Cincinnati. James Gillespie was refused bail. Captain Coles and his daughter, Cynthia, appeared for the prisoners. Prosecutor Wulben and the McMullen Brothers for the state. The two men were brought out of the jail together strongly guarded. Mrs. Barbour spent the night with Mrs. Seward and had not been accessible to anybody except her counsel since they were released last night on \$10,000 each. They were accompanied in a closed carriage by Dr. Wm. Gillespie.

Bail for the two women was reduced to \$7,500 each. Court adjourned to the first Monday in March when the defense said no change of venue could be asked. Defense and prosecution compromised before court convened on holding James Gillespie and releasing others. Myron Barbour spent a restless night although he had medical attendance while James Gillespie rested well. Barbour resumed work in the bank after his release while the others held a conference.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES

\$1,850,000 MORE TO THE

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 23.—John D. Rockefeller plumped down \$1,850,000 as a Christmas gift to the University of Chicago Monday night.

An "anonymous donation" of \$1,098,480, it is believed, came from this same hand.

A number of smaller gifts bring the total yuletide contributions to the university up to nearly \$3,000,000.

This announcement was made by President Harper at the forty-ninth convocation exercises held in Leon Mandel Hall. More than 1,000 students awoke the echoes when they heard the president's words.

SUM TOTAL OF GIFTS.

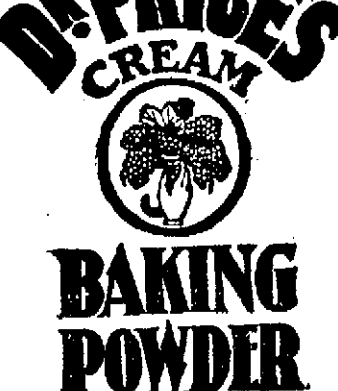
1890	.....	\$ 600,000
1891	.....	1,000,000
1892	.....	2,000,000
1894	.....	500,000
1895-1895, various gifts	.....	401,000
1895	.....	1,000,000
1899—two amounts	.....	201,374
1900, April 1	.....	2,500,000
1900, Dec. 17	.....	1,500,000
1901	.....	1,250,000
1902	.....	1,000,000
1903	.....	1,850,000
		\$1,098,480

Total \$14,398,374

*Name of donor unannounced, but believed to be Mr. Rockefeller.

The Green Bay graft inquiry is now in full swing and a grand jury hard at work listening to wicked revelations.

Fifty Years the Standard



Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO

GREAT DANGER APPREHENDED

Worst Movement in Years in Allegheny River is Feared.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 23.—There is great danger of a breaking of the ice in the Allegheny river. The weather bureau officials have sent out warnings to the interests along the stream and preparations are being made for what may be the worst movement in many years.

The ice is from twelve to fourteen inches thick and warmer weather conditions are expected to prevail in this vicinity tonight and on Thursday.

Some property loss has already been reported in the vicinity of Freeport, where timber rafts have been partially or wholly destroyed. The U. S. government dam No. 3 is in danger and the ice above it will probably have to be dynamited. Less serious conditions prevail at dam No. 2, at Brilliant, Pa., but every precaution is being taken by the contractors.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE

LEAVE FOR THE ORIENT

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 23.—Steamships leaving Puget Sound ports for the orient are carrying hundreds of Chinese and Japanese passengers in their steerage apartments. There is a rush of orientals on for the orient, something that is customary for the last months of the year.

The heavy proportion of Japanese to Chinese passengers is exciting comment among passengers and officials. It is customary for the steamship companies to carry large lists of Chinese homeward bound and almost invariably the returning Chinese far outnumber the Japanese.



Nobility

Recommends

Nervine.

The above portrait is that of Countess Mogsstad, of Chicago, Ill., whose gratitude for the benefit received from the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine prompted her to make this statement:

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the very excellent merits of Dr. Miles' Nervine. Although I am past 50 years of age I find it soothes the tired brain, quiets the irritated nerves and induces restful sleep. I never feel comfortable without a bottle of it in the house." Gratefully yours, CHRISTIANA MORGSTAD, Countess Mogsstad.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is a nerve tonic and strength-builder that starts right in restoring health immediately.

Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

KIMBALL PLANOS

FROM \$260 TO \$1000.

Whitney Pianos, \$250

Hinze Pianos, \$200

Other makes, \$125. \$150

ONE PRICE

Weekly or Monthly Payments.

EASY PAYMENTS.

JOHN McKUNE

607 College Ave. Factory Representative RACINE

The Ensign And the Poodle Dog

By SEATON LORD

Copyright, 1909, by Hamilton Munroe.
ENSIGN MARK AETHERTON'S ship arrived at the United States navy yard on Dec. 21. There he learned that the gunboat "Concord," on which was his Naval academy classmate, Tom Dresser, was expected to arrive the next day. Aetherton procured leave to visit his home but left a note for Dresser asking him to follow and spend Christmas with him. The day after Aetherton reached home he went over to Q. to see his aunt, who, next to his mother, was the nearest person to him on earth. While at Q. he received a forwarded telegram from Dresser that he had arrived, was very disappointed that his friend would come to dinner once.

Aetherton examined the time tables and found that if he went back home he would lose twenty-four hours. By going over to N. he could make it in a couple of hours. Since he had ample time he decided to wait. When he reached N. he went into the station ticket office and, looking in his pockets for funds, found that he had left his pocketbook at home. In his vest-pocket was 25 cents.

Here was "a pickle"—no funds, no possibility of getting a train to leave in ten minutes.

"What's the time of the next train?" he asked the ticket agent.

"In an hour and twenty minutes,"

Aetherton went out on the sidewalk into the cold. A car was running in the usual street-car line.

It was an advertisement for a last, poodle, with a promise of reward of \$1000.

Returned to the office at 12 Adams avenue. There was a small party near the station. When looking at that station, Aetherton thought the world was over and he was down a street to a cold, cold, cold.

Some scheme to raise money for the winter. Aetherton was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out.

Understanding there was no money on the street. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out.

Which he thought was too small. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out.

able to be getting home. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out.

and he thought it was the one advertisement.

Then and there, Aetherton, looking at the great clock, he saw a poodle.

He would return the poodle, get the reward and be off on the next train. Picking up the dog, he required the way to 12 Adams avenue, found the house, rang the bell and asked if the dog belonged there. The servant recognized it at once and carried the young man into the drawing room.

Aetherton was in, in his dress and had not time to change, reaching out to get a few dollars he had hidden. Consequently the clothes were somewhat torn and out of style. He decided to keep the dog, and he was looking for a way out.

When he saw the dog, he was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out.

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He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE



WHEN DAYS ARE DARK AND NIGHTS ARE DEAR,
AND ON THE HEARTH THE FIRE FLAMES CLEAR,
AND SNOW CLOUDS GATHER FAR AND NEAR,
THEN SANTA CLAUD WITH HEARTY GLEE
WITH A REDEEMER TEAM FOR BABY AND ME
BRINGS TREE AND TOYS,
FOR LITTLE BOYS AND DOLLS WITH CURLS
FOR LITTLE GIRLS,
AND DOLLS AND DRUMS AND SUGAR PLUMS
AND TOYS AND ROPS AND CORN-TIME PLUMS
AND BREADING BLOCKS IN WOODEN PLUMS
PERFUMES WHICH CUT AND GOES THROUGH BUTY,
FRANKLINS AND DOTS AND CANDY CANS,
AND BEES THAT WIND AND RUN ABOUT
AND DOLLS WHICH PEEP A WATER-SPOUT,
AND THEN BEFORE HE RUNS AWAY
HE LEAVES A CARD WHICH IS TO SAY
A VERY
MERRY
CHRISTMAS
DAY.

Copyright, 1909, by A. M. K. K.

attempted to take the invalid to the station.

"For what place shall I buy the tickets?" asked Aetherton.

"N. Don't I tell you my uncle lived at N?"

"N? No. You said he lived at B."

"So he does. B. is the next station above. We always get off at N."

"Why, I returned the poodle at N."

"That's singular."

"I should think so."

Aetherton bought the tickets and they were soon bowling over the road. On reaching the station they took a carriage.

"Where do we drive to?" asked Aetherton.

"Twelve Adams avenue."

"By the great horn, speak fairly, Aetherton. Drive to 12 Adams avenue."

"Why not?"

"It's the house where I received the reward."

"You don't mean it?" Dresser fell back on the cushion. "By thunder, you've received \$10 reward money from my Cousin Adele Floyd, and I'm going to take you there as a guest."

If such a problem had baffled the assistance of two engines, the United States navy, they would not have been worthy to serve their country. They decided to meet the enemy in force and pushed on to 12 Adams avenue. There they found Adele Floyd, a girl of a good nature, who had just received by express, on seeing her cousin, she forgot everything else than him. She caught sight of this man, then she stood still, still, and stared. He was immediately arrested, but not sufficiently changed to prevent recognition.

"It seems that we have met before," she said, changing her manner.

"Indeed?" said Aetherton, with feigned surprise. "Oh, yes. You are the girl I met at the station when I was looking for a way out."

"Not at all. You were here a few days ago. You returned my dog and received the reward."

"You must be mistaken. Del. Pitt in Dresser. An ensign in the United States navy could not receive a reward for such a service."

There was an interval in which Miss Floyd stared at the man who had returned her dog. She was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out.

On Christmas morning, the Rev. Aetherton, who had been in the city since the morning of the day, was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out.

The man, who had been in the city since the morning of the day, was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out.

"Well, my boy," continued the man, "I should like to see you for Christmas."

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

"I should like to see you for Christmas,"

Redney's Christmas Smoke

Copyright, 1909, by A. M. K. K.

It was three days before Christmas. Redney Burke, separated from his family, was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out.



Copyright, 1909, by A. M. K. K.

Redney Burke was a pipe-smoker, a pipe-smoker, a pipe-smoker.

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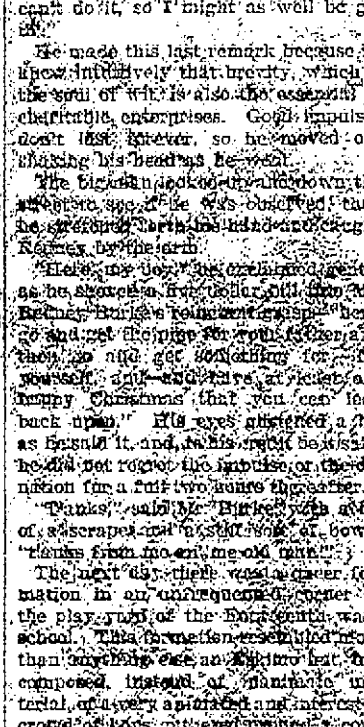
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Redney Burke was a pipe-smoker, a pipe-smoker, a pipe-smoker.

Xmas Near the North Pole

Copyright, 1909, by A. M. K. K.

I THINK Christmas, 1909, was the most memorable one I ever had. It was a very happy one. I was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out. He was looking for a way out.



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we had our breakfast—this soup made of peas, carrots, bladders and potatoes.

Our Christmas dinner was served at 1 o'clock. Besides to our menu, you who will sit down the coming Christmas to roast turkey, stuffed with oysters.

First course, a stew of meat, onions, potatoes, carrots and bread crumbs. Second course, served one hour after the first, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes. Third course, served one hour after the second, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Fourth course, served one hour after the third, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Fifth course, served one hour after the fourth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Sixth course, served one hour after the fifth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Seventh course, served one hour after the sixth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Eighth course, served one hour after the seventh, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Ninth course, served one hour after the eighth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Tenth course, served one hour after the ninth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Eleventh course, served one hour after the tenth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twelfth course, served one hour after the eleventh, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Thirteenth course, served one hour after the twelfth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Fourteenth course, served one hour after the thirteenth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Fifteenth course, served one hour after the fourteenth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Sixteenth course, served one hour after the fifteenth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Seventeenth course, served one hour after the sixteenth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Eighteenth course, served one hour after the seventeenth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Nineteenth course, served one hour after the eighteenth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twentieth course, served one hour after the nineteenth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twenty-first course, served one hour after the twentieth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twenty-second course, served one hour after the twenty-first, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twenty-third course, served one hour after the twenty-second, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

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Twenty-sixth course, served one hour after the twenty-fifth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twenty-seventh course, served one hour after the twenty-sixth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twenty-eighth course, served one hour after the twenty-seventh, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twenty-ninth course, served one hour after the twenty-eighth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Thirtieth course, served one hour after the twenty-ninth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Thirty-first course, served one hour after the thirtieth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Thirty-second course, served one hour after the thirty-first, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Thirty-third course, served one hour after the thirty-second, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

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Thirty-sixth course, served one hour after the thirty-fifth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

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Twenty-fourth course, served one hour after the twenty-third, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twenty-fifth course, served one hour after the twenty-fourth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twenty-sixth course, served one hour after the twenty-fifth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twenty-seventh course, served one hour after the twenty-sixth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twenty-eighth course, served one hour after the twenty-seventh, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Twenty-ninth course, served one hour after the twenty-eighth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Thirtieth course, served one hour after the twenty-ninth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Thirty-first course, served one hour after the thirtieth, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

Thirty-second course, served one hour after the thirty-first, was a roast of beef, with a sauce of mushrooms, kidneys and potatoes.

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Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness, and lend us
thine aid;
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid.

Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are
falling,
Low lies his head with the beasts of the
stable.

Angels adore him in slumber reclining,
Maker and Monarch and Saviour of all.

Say, shall we yield him, in costly devo-
tion,
Odors of Siam, and offerings divine,
Cens of the mountain, and pearls of the
ocean?

Myrrh from the forest, and gold from
the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
Vainly with gifts would his favor se-
cure.

Richer by far is the heart's adoration,
Deeper to God are the prayers of the
poor.

—Misses Huber.

OFFICER
4354
CHRISTMAS

Everybody said Michael Flanagan would "not broken" if he wasn't more severe on his beat. Crime was rampant everywhere in the city, and there was a loud outcry against the police for not putting an end to it.

The evils complained of could not be localized in any particular quarter, they seemed to be smeared all over, emanating, or basking out, however, from certain well-known centers, or "tough" precincts along the river. Officer Flanagan's beat was in the worst of one of these "slum" districts, but the strongest thing about it was the fact that at night it was the quietest and most orderly portion of the city. As he explained to the chief, who privately grumbled because he did not "run in" a patrol wagon load of suspicious characters every night:

"Tis at night I'm on duty, Chief, an' divil a hide or a hair of the ugly birds is to be then found in the dirty nest. They're all over beyond in the respectable quarter plunderin' hens' nests an' lootin' family diamonds. You wouldn't have me leave my beat to follow them in their wanderin'."

"Certainly not," replied the chief, severely, "that might cost you your job."

"Then, how the divil am I to run in them as are not in my beat?"

The chief laughed.

"You're too easy with the toughs, Flanagan. You must be more severe. I am told you get more like a grandpapa than a policeman. It will not do; you must be harsh. Kindness will



"You're too easy, Flanagan!" never reform the criminal classes of the city. Make a record of arrests; run in a wagon load occasionally to satisfy the public clamor."

"May the divil seize me if I turn brute to satisfy what the chief calls 'public clamor,'" muttered Flanagan as he left his chief. "They're poor, an' live in dirt an' vulgarity, but that doesn't make them criminals. Put them in good clothes, give them decent food an' drink, an' let them ride in automobiles, an' they'd be as fine as the fellows as is makin' the public clamor, begob!"

When he went on duty that night, Officer 4354 had made up his mind to be very severe and know neither friend nor foe. "I'll exterminate the beat by depopulating it. 'Tis the only way I know. I'll run in every rascal-I can lay my hands on." And he walked along, fiercely, in his club, in deep meditation. Suddenly a violent push from behind nearly upset him, and, turning quickly, he made a grab, catching a small, elfish girl by the arm.

"I have one already, begob! What do ye mean by assaultin' the majesty of the law? 'Tis high treason you're committin'," and he said in what was intended to be a very severe tone of voice, but there was a humorous twinkle in his eye as he recognized his little cousin, Patsy.

If anybody had called her Patricia, which was truly her real name, she would not have fainted, for she was not one of the fainting kind, but she would have considered the language as some new kind of abuse, and resented it with a handful of mud, of which there was plenty within easy reach.

The child was hardly 10 in years, but an adult in precocious knowledge. She was more than comely, she was positively pretty when her face was clean and her lovely hair free from tangles and snarls. But in her usual squalid rags, unkempt hair and her face resembling that of a young eagle peering through a dust brush, she was as ugly as sin and as hateful as an in-

fant demon. Flanagan, however, had seen into the heart of the little maid, and he cherished her.

She lived, or rather existed, down a damp, filthy cellar, with an old crane who was not her mother, but who had stolen her somewhere and thought to make her useful, and who spent more time in administering blows to force her to grow up crooked than in training her infant mind in the direction of a higher life. Patsy was evidently going to the dogs, but she was not aware of that fact, never having known anything better than her present surroundings. She had no regard for the law as personified by the police, and therefore did not scruple to take liberties with its dignity.

"Patsy, my darlin', I've a mind to run ye in. 'Tis the orders from headquarters, an' I may as well begin with ye since ye have put yourself in the way of it. How would ye like that, mavournen?"

"Pine," answered Patsy, dancing with glee. "A nice warm corner in the lock-up hot breakfast in the morning, and nobody to lick me. Come on, cop! And she thrust her small hand into his big one, endeavoring to pull him to the patrol box.

Flanagan looked down quizzically at the small, eager creature who was



"Come on, cop!" smiling up at him fearlessly and dancing about with joy at the very idea of being run in as a disorderly character.

"Easy now, chicken, ye haven't the idea in mind. I'll not run ye into the lock-up, but into better quarters," said he, following an inspiration. "How would ye like to go home with me, Patsy, an' be one of my little ones? I have two already, an' I yearn for a third. Ye shall have your fill of good eatin' an' drinkin', no beatin's, an' go to school. What do ye say, my girl?"

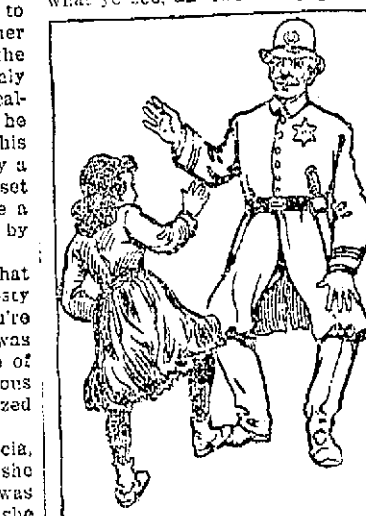
Patsy's eyes grew large with astonishment, and pushing back her elfin locks, for all answer, she pressed her tender lips upon his great, rough hand. This mute appeal almost broke the big man's heart, and he brushed his eyes with the back of his free hand. Taking her up in his arms, he said:

"Be ready, darlin', in the morn when I go off duty. I'll come an' get ye an' have a brush with the old woman for ye." She pressed her cheek close to his in token of affection and thus he carried her to the corner of the alley and sat her down, bidding her be good and go to sleep without any more rambling about.

Mrs. Flanagan was as bad as her husband in such things. "Tis only one more small mouth to fill, an' we'll fill it, please God. Now, away you to bed, Mike, an' by the time ye are ready for duty this night, I'll have the child made over so that ye'll not know her."

Patsy's lines had indeed fallen in pleasant places. She soon forgot her coarseness and vulgarity in the pure surroundings of a home, and, animated by the force of good examples, she soon became a model young lady. She was treated as one of the family, and her tractability and amiable disposition captured the heart of every one with whom she came in contact. Her vivacity and beauty attracted the attention of many, who wondered why Flanagan had a daughter so different from the rest of the family.

"Pat, 'tis all hereditary influence," he explained. "There's my old woman, an' Ellen, she's not a beauty, but her heart is, an' as for myself, I'm just what ye see, an' two of my girls take



"I've a mind to run ye in," after us. Did ye ever see my great-grandmother? No, eh? Well, she was grand; she was the beauty of the whole county, an' 'tis from her that my Patsy draws her looks." He said this so often in all seriousness that he not only made others believe it, but he actually believed it himself.

But a turning point came in Patsy's life. A childless woman of means had often noticed the bright, vivacious girl, and, wanting a com-

panion, approached Michael and his wife on the subject.

"What, me give up me own flesh an' blood? I am astonished, indeed, that ye should make me such a proposition!"

"Nonsense," said the lady with asperity, "she is no more yours than she is mine. You picked her up somewhere in your rounds. It was a jewel you found, to be sure, but I can better afford to give her a future than you. Give her the chance, man. She deserves it at your hands."

Then the whole story came out, and the lady was more determined than ever to have the girl, believing that blue blood was in her veins. Finally Michael and his wife submitted to the pain of separation for the good of the child. She herself refused and threatened to run away and hide in the slums if they tried to force her to leave her "cop," as she always called Flanagan. But gentle persuasion accomplished the desired result, and she at last consented to be good and go with the lady.

"Remember, Patsy darlin'," said Flanagan in his last interview with his pet, "I am always your father."

"You and no other shall ever find that place in my heart," she said as she broke from his arms and ran away sobbing as if her heart would break.

Many years passed, and Flanagan did not hear from his lost Patsy. That was part of the hard bargain wrung from him by the lady who adopted her. "Some time you will meet her, but better let her alone so as not to spoil her future," was what the lady said.

By and by reverses came to the good man; first, his daughters; one after the other was stricken down by the great destroyer, until Flanagan, left alone, became indeed negligent through over-much brooding. Instead of a stern policeman running in wagon loads of unfortunates to satisfy the public clamor to suppress crime, he was the guardian, comforter and counselor of the afflicted, sorrowful and heavy laden in his beat. At last he was charged with being a shelter of criminals, and as he made no defense, he was "broken," as everybody had predicted he would be. This cost him his right to a pension, and very soon he became dependent and fell ill. His sister, the Widow Malone, a woman of spare means, took in washing and ironing and went out occasionally to do a day's work, thus managing to keep the wolf from the door. She would not hear of Michael's being sent to the County Hospital.

"Not while I have the breath in me body to earn a penny shall Mike be taken from me. 'Tis he that ought to be livin' in a palace. Hospital, indeed!"

The sick man, who was really suffering a decline occasioned by sor-



"Run, Mary, to Patsy!" row, thought of Patsy continually. "She's the only one livin' of all, an' she'll come to her old father soon." By and by this thought grew upon him until he fixed the date for her return to his arms. "She'll be here on Christmas morn," he told everybody who came to see him, and on Christmas morning he awoke early and called to his sister:

"Mary, I dreamed of little Patsy last night; three times I dreamed of her. I thought she was here. Where have you hid her, Mary?" he demanded quaveringly. "Fetch her to me, Mary. My heart aches to see her."

"Faith, your Patsy's like all the rest ye spent good money on. They've all forgotten ye in your need."

"No, no, Mary, Patsy would never forget—listen, Mary," and he held up his finger. "The sound of wheels—they stop at the door—run, Mary, 'tis Patsy, mavournen!"

The door flew open and in rushed a lovely, magnificently dressed young lady, who literally cast herself upon the sick man, hugging and kissing him while weeping tears of joy.

Flanagan thought he was dreaming, for he lay still some moments submitting to the delicious caresses, but by and by his brain cleared and he awoke to the reality.

"Patsy, acushla, they're all gone but you, an' you did not forget?"

"Never, never, dearest father," sobbed the girl.

"Patsy, ye mind that 'tis Christmas morn. Let us give thanks, Patsy darlin'!" Which they did in each other's arms.

"Mary, I think I'll get up an' have a turkey dinner. I've not had one for years."

"And I'll have it with you," said Patsy. "And to-morrow, too, and every day of your life hereafter you shall have a Christmas dinner if you wish."

"Includin' turkey, Patsy? I think I could ate a whole or so."

"Yes, and cranberry sauce, all you can eat," answered Patsy, giving him another hug.

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NEED NATIONAL AID

IMPROVEMENT TO COUNTRY'S ROADS A FEDERAL DUTY.

Bill to Accomplish This Will Be Re-introduced in Congress This Winter—Some Strong Arguments in Favor of the Measure.

The bill for national aid to road improvement which Mr. Brownlow of Tennessee proposes to introduce in congress this winter promises to be a popular measure. So far it has met with very little opposition. In fact the advocates of the measure are anxious to develop some active opposition, as this will help them to get the subject before the people, and give them an opportunity to show the strength of their case.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of the measure is that based on the river and harbor appropriations. Legislation of this kind rests on a half century of precedents, and no one seriously thinks of objecting to it. The only questions seriously discussed when a river and harbor bill comes up in congress are the amount to be voted and for what particular works of improvement the money shall be spent. The general policy is thoroughly established. Congress has voted for improvements of this kind during the past fifty years more than four hundred millions of dollars, and now an annual appropriation of twenty millions would be looked upon as quite conservative.

The advocates of national aid to road improvement claim that much more can be said in favor of their scheme than in favor of river and harbor legislation, and much less against it. Both come under the general class of "internal improvements," about which there was so much heated discussion in the early days of the republic. The general arguments in favor of river and harbor appropriations may be summed up as follows: (1) They promote the general welfare; (2) the improvements entail an expense to heavy to be borne by the people of the localities most directly interested, and, hence, would never be made if the government refused to foot the bills. The same arguments apply with equal force to the improvement of the public highways. Certainly no kind of internal improvement would do more to promote the prosperity and the moral and intellectual improvement of the masses. It is also equally certain that this great work of internal improvement will remain undone, to a great extent, if the whole burden of the expense is left to be carried by the people of rural neighborhoods. A century of experience in most of the older states ought to be enough to demonstrate this. In fact no general progress toward good roads is being except in a few states which have adopted the state aid plan.

The policy of voting Federal aid to road improvement has two great advantages over that of voting funds for river and harbor improvements as follows:

1st. While the money voted for the latter purpose is collected from the whole people by taxation, it is necessarily expended in limited localities the inhabitants of which receive the greater part of the benefits. In fact, a great majority of the people of the United States receive no direct, and but little indirect benefit from these improvements. On the other hand, a Federal appropriation for road improvement would be available for use in any section. Every state and almost every county and township could share in the direct benefits, while large indirect benefits would come to the people of all cities and towns.

2. The benefits flowing from an appropriation for river and harbor improvement are strictly limited to the amount of money voted, as no help is required from the local communities. But the plan embodied in the Brownlow bill merely contemplates that the government shall help the people who are willing to help themselves. No community could enjoy the government aid until it had voted to raise a large share of the expense by local taxation. Thus a Federal appropriation for this purpose would produce benefits far beyond the limits of the amount voted.

Diamond Mines of the World.

It is estimated that about 28,000 people are employed in the diamond mines throughout the world. In past centuries 80,000 people were working in some single Indian mines at one time, and perhaps that statement is not exaggerated, since with modern machinery one miner can now accomplish as much as twenty who used the primitive methods. The total value of all the diamonds in the world undoubtedly exceeds \$1,000,000,000.

Dutchmen as Smokers.

Holland holds the first place in the world as a nation of smokers. Every Dutchman consumes, on an average, 100 ounces of tobacco a year. The Belgian comes a good second with an annual consumption of 80 ounces, followed closely by Turkey with 70 ounces and the United States with 60

ounces. Germany, France, Spain and Italy tread closely on their heels, while the United Kingdom comes comparatively low on the list with 28 ounces.

Has Spent Millions on Estate.

George W. Vanderbilt contemplates building another model village near his estate at Asheville, N. C. The village will be built about thirty miles from Asheville, and \$1,000,000 at least will be expended on the project. Mr. Vanderbilt has already expended about \$10,000,000 in western North Carolina.

Advance in Agricultural Science.

Tomato plants have recently been grafted on potato plants, giving a crop of tomatoes above ground and of potatoes below. Potatoes grafted on tomatoes have produced flowers and tomatoes and a few tubers.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

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PROF. GLEASON'S

HORSE BOOK

THE BEST HORSE BOOK IN THE MARKET.

This Valuable Book, in paper cover, and The Racine Weekly Journal, one year for } \$1.25

The book contains over 130 illustrations and 416 pages, each 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches. It tells all about the horse. There are chapters on "Educating the Horse," "Teaching Horse Tricks," "How to Buy," "How to Feed, Water and Groom," "Breeding and Raising Horses," "Breaking and Taming," "Methods of Detecting Unsoundness," "The Teeth," "Horse Hoofs," and "Diseases of the Horse." This book, in expensive binding, was sold by agents for \$2 a copy.

THE COMPLETE POULTRY BOOK

This latest and most practical Poultry Book of 204 pages and 107 illustrations will be sent as a premium to any subscriber paying one year in advance and arrearages a any be due, for the price of

One Dollar Twenty-five Cents.

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THE JOURNAL PRINTING, CO.

RACINE, WIS.

Attention, Correspondents!

Some of our Correspondents have failed to append their signatures and Post Office address to matter sent to this office for publication in the Weekly Journal. It would confer a great favor to this office if above request is carried out. The names are not desired for the purpose of publication but only for reference.

Corliss

Corliss, Dec. 24, 1903.

The community was greatly shocked to learn of the sudden death of Jacob Herzog. Mr. Herzog was one of the oldest known pioneers in the county.

Mr. Powderly and daughter of Iowa are visiting with his sister, Mrs. T. J. Lee.

Misses Winifred Davies and Marie Anderson spent Monday in the Belle City.

Mr. and Mrs. Histed, entertained the Crescent club at a dinner on Saturday evening. Prizes were awarded to the following persons: Ladies' first prize, Miss Rose Anderson; second, Winifred Davies; consolation, Miss Ada Calloway. Gentlemen' first prize, Albert Anderson; second, Thomas Leeman; consolation, Mr. Histed.

Mrs. E. E. Erickson who has been in a Milwaukee hospital for many weeks, returned to her home on Saturday much improved in health.

Misses Margaret, Sarah and Mr. Herbert Davies arrived today from Janesville and will spend the holidays at their home.

Mrs. W. L. Prager was most agreeably surprised by a number of her friends Monday evening. Prize dinner provided the evening's enjoyment. The guests departed at an early hour voting Mrs. Prager a royal entertainer.

Paris

Paris, Wis., Dec. 21, 1903.

This community has again suffered the loss of one of our most esteemed residents, Mrs. Ann Sheen, widow of the late James Sheen, who departed this life Monday, December 14th, after an illness of only a few days. She is survived by three sons and two daughters, John, Danzy and William, Elizabeth and Mrs. W. Bacon, who were all present at the funeral which was held from the Paris Corners church, where she was accustomed to worship the Wednesday following. Interment took place at Paris Corners cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris who have been spending a part of their wedding trip at the home of the bride's parents in this place, departed for their home in Fargo, Dakota last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Barns who have been visiting friends and relatives in Delavan and vicinity returned home Saturday.

Mr. James Jones of Algoma, Ia., called on Mrs. Mary Griffith Wednesday.

Mr. Walter Watkins of Woodstock, Ia., is visiting with his sister, Mrs. Will Williams.

Waterford

Waterford, Wis., Dec. 24, 1903.

Miss Daisy Tindall entertained the Clink club Tuesday evening. The first prize was won by Miss Edna Barnes, and C. Butky, the booby prize by Edie Edwards and Nick Beck.

Weimer Holbrook has arrived home from Canada to spend two months here with relatives on account of ill health.

Francis Malone is spending his Xmas vacation here with relatives.

Dr. Ed. English and family have returned home from Chicago for a short stay.

The Misses Laura and Avis Moyle came home from Whitewater to spend their Xmas here with their parents.

J. Quinn and family took their departure to their new home at Loyol, Wis., on Tuesday. They were accompanied by Will Laybce.

The new restaurant on the west side opened up for business the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis of Janesville are spending their Xmas vacation here with their parents, Ole Nelson and wife.

Laurence Dobson and wife of Beaumont were visitors here in town on Wednesday.

Dr. G. E. Newell of Burlington was in town the first of the week.

Mrs. Florence Thompson is visiting her parents, Dr. Newell and wife this week.

Mrs. Tom Mealey is on the sick list. It is reported that Frank Lapman has sold his farm in the town of Norway.

Miss Minerva Oakes is visiting her nephew John Oakes on High street.

Union Grove

Union Grove, Dec. 24, 1903.

Mr. Ervin Thomas who has been so seriously ill the past week, has rallied, and is able to sit up for a short time each day. His son Ralph and daughter Kate are with him at present.

Mr. N. C. Humphrey is sick with pneumonia.

E. W. Smith is also on the sick list.

Mrs. Mesheuk is confined to his home with scarlet fever and his home is quarantined.

Howard Scofield of Oakshof is the guest of his sister Mrs. Collier.

Arthur N. Jennings and family, formerly of Rio, Wis., arrived here last Monday and are now snugly ensconced

in their new home near the Yorkville town hall.

MONEY DEMANDS HEAVY

Christmas and Tax Paying Time Makes Double Call on Property Owner.

Christmas, New Year and tax paying time coming close together, makes it pretty hard for the average property owner, still there is not a great deal of complaint heard. Storage tax payers are mixed up in regard to when statements can be received and taxes paid. City Treasurer Fennell has given notice that the taxes, according to law, must be paid on or before the last day of January, and taxes not paid by that time there will be a five per cent additional. Statements may be had at the office of the treasurer on and after December 30. The total amount of taxes to be collected this year is \$224,502.94. Of this amount there will be \$38,884 for the improvement fund; \$25,000 for the sinking fund; \$10,000 police fund; \$16,000 for the fire fund and the balance for other funds. The amount of the levy for taxes of all kinds is 13 mills on the dollar.

RACINE PEOPLE WILL ATTEND

Thirteenth Annual Convention of Y. P. S. C. at Milwaukee Dec. 27-28.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. societies of the state of Wisconsin and Illinois, will be held in Milwaukee December 27 and 28, at the Welsh Presbyterian church. It will be one of the largest gatherings of Welsh young people during the closing year. The program will be in the Welsh language, but nevertheless most interesting.

Miss Sarah Davis, of this city, will make an address, taking for her subject, "On the Nature of Our Reward." Miss Davis has been the state treasurer for a term of two years and has also held the office of treasurer of the Racine society. She is an able speaker and is well known throughout the state, by the different Endeavor societies.

Other speakers will be representatives of the leading Endeavor societies. At least twenty-five persons will be present from the Racine societies and the delegates are: Miss Sarah Davis and Miss Mabel Rowlands.

The officers of the state are as follows: President—John O. Parry, M. A., Cambria.

Vice President—Daniel E. Davies, Milwaukee.

Secretary—Howell D. Davies, Ripon, Wis.

Treasurer—Miss Louise Jones, Chicago, Ill.

OBITUARY.

Wheeler.

Died on Wednesday morning December 23rd, 1903 in Chicago, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, of the infirmities of old age.

Mrs. Wheeler was one of the old residents of Racine, her husband being a prominent business man who built for his home the substantial brick house on Main street, now owned and occupied by David Lawton, Esq. After the death of her husband, she removed with her daughter, Miss Jennie M. Wheeler, to Chicago, where she has since resided.

The remains will be brought to Racine by the Northwestern Railroad, reaching the regular station at 1:30 p. m., Saturday December 26th, thence to the chapel at Mount cemetery, where the funeral services will be held, conducted by Rev. Dr. Piper of the Episcopal church, Mrs. Wheeler being a member of that communion.

Schulze.

The residents of the city will be pained and shocked to learn of the sudden demise of August Schulze, who died at his residence, 1120 Grand avenue, at nine o'clock this morning, of Bright's disease, aged 53 years. Deceased was one of the best known citizens. Three weeks ago he was compelled to go to bed, and life soon ebbed away. Mr. Schulze was a druggist. He came to Racine about five years ago from Chicago where he was engaged in the pharmacy business. He is survived by a widow and one son, Ernst, three brothers, Dr. John, William and Theodore Schulze, all of whom are druggists conducting stores in the city, and two sisters, one in New York and the other in Springfield, Ill.

Funeral services will be held from the family residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TOO SHY TO TELL OF HIS LOVE, HE BECOMES INSANE

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 24.—Edward Maninen, a young man of Virginia, Minn., has been committed to the insane hospital at Fergus Falls under most unusual circumstances.

Love for a girl with whom he has never exchanged a word because of his great bashfulness, and worry and despair caused by his infirmity, are said to have driven Maninen insane. He is well to do, and it is expected that he can be permanently cured, especially as the exact cause is known.

W. B. DUNTON INJURED; FELL ON SIDEWALK

Col. W. B. Dunton fell off a slippery sidewalk on the corner of Main and Fourth streets late this afternoon and sustained serious injuries. He struck on his face, and was removed to his home in the ambulance. What makes the accident more severe is the fact that the colonel has been in ill health for several months.

HEARSE CARRY CHICAGO DEAD

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Today for the first time in a week hearses carried the dead to the cemeteries in and around Chicago. The hearses were driven by non-union drivers, the lively owners abandoning the policy of pleading danger and withholding service. Although the police were ordered to attend funerals if necessary and non-union drivers went armed in anticipation of opposition from union pickets who besieged undertakers' establishments, no disorder occurred.

Comparatively few undertakers sent out hearses. Most of the funerals were conducted as on the previous days since the beginning of the lively drivers' strike, the "Black Wagon" only being used.

While preparations were being made for the funeral of Detective Farnsworth, David Wilhelm, a union lively driver, displaying credentials, appeared in front of the house and said:

"I offer my services to drive the hearse at Farnsworth's funeral and I'll wear my union button. I want to show that the union men are not interfering with the burial of the dead."

In spite of the offer, which was refused, police both in uniform and plain clothes guarded the hearse. Two detectives accompanied the empty hearse from the stables. Six patrolmen, in uniform, acted as pall bearers.

STEAMER SINKS; SIX MAY BE LOST

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 24.—In a thick fog early today the steamer Præstus Corning, of the Starline line, bound from New Haven for New York with thirty passengers and a heavy cargo of freight, struck on the rocks off Copp's island, just outside Norwalk harbor. A hole two feet square was stove in the side of the steamer and within five minutes she sank in 15 feet of water.

DREYFUS TO BE GIVEN RETRIAL

Commission Unanimously Recommends a Revision of Case—Hearing to Occur Next Month.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Dreyfus commission today unanimously recommended a revision of the case by the criminal branch of the court of cassation. The court will assemble next month to hear the case.

The commission's report sets forth the reasons which caused it to make the recommendation. These included evidence not submitted to the court martial at Rennes, and changes of testimony on the part of some of the witnesses before the court martial. It has not been determined when the report of the commission will be published, but it will be in a few days.

The news of the decision of the commission was communicated to Dreyfus by personal friends this evening.

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PRINCESS GETS DIVORCE

DRESDEN, Dec. 24.—The courts have dissolved the marriage of Prince Frederick and Princess Alice of Schoenburg-Waldenburg.

The princess, who is a daughter of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender was reported some time ago to have eloped with her coachman Italian, named Emilio Miburni, but this was denied from several sources and she began divorce proceedings against Prince Frederick on the ground of bodily injury and forcible deprivation of her liberty.

The prince and princess were married by the present Pope while he was patriarch of Venice, and the princess expects that the pontiff will agree to the dissolution of the marriage.

PORTO RICO AND ITS COFFEE INDUSTRY.

Chicago Record-Herald: Before the Spanish war Porto Rico found the main market for its coffee in Spain, France and Cuba. After the war Spain imposed a prohibitive duty, Cuba put on a heavy tax and France applied the maximum duty which she levies against all but a very few of the imports from the United States or its dependencies. This left Porto Rico at a great disadvantage for our home market in coffee is free to all the world, and the Porto Rico berry, which is of high quality and expensive to produce, has not been able to compete successfully with the cheaper South American coffees. We imported from Porto Rico during the last fiscal year only about 6,000,000 pounds, worth about \$700,000, although the island's plantations can easily produce about 60,000,000 pounds a year.

The result has been a stagnation of the industry, and as coffee is the crop of the small landowner it is not surprising that the Porto Ricans are eager for a change of conditions to their benefit.

James S. Harlan, former attorney general of Porto Rico, tells us that the island is anxious to have congress levy a small duty against all coffee imported into the United States from foreign countries, so as to give Porto Rico a measure of protection. Short of this the island would like the privilege of arranging little reciprocity treaties of its own between itself and such countries as France, Spain and Cuba.

These are suggestions that are especially interesting for the market contrast between them. The first would tend to assimilate Porto Rico still more closely with the United States, while calling for some sacrifice on our part. The second would begin a process of differentiation, from which complications would be sure to result.

In one way the Porto Rican coffee raisers are showing great good sense. They are not depending solely on their legislative suggestions for relief, but instead are doing all they can to help themselves. They intend to work energetically to teach Americans to like the flavor of their berries. They are to be well to the front among the exhibitors at the St. Louis exposition, and they are already making much use of the fact that President Roosevelt uses their coffee exclusively, and that he has written a letter in its praise.

I have a few white turkeys for sale if taken soon. L. E. Ozanne, Somers, Wis.

U. S. WARSHIP TO COREA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—At the request of the state department Secretary Moody today sent a cablegram to Rear Admiral Steadling, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, to dispatch a warship to Chemulpo, Corea, to protect American interests there.

MATRIMONIAL.

Jacobson-Ray.

A very pretty wedding indeed was the nuptial event of Miss Hannah Jacobson who was wedded to Carl Ray midst a large assemblage of relatives and friends at the English Lutheran church, corner of Washington avenue and Tenth street, at 7:30 o'clock last evening. Rev. Gehr officiating.

The edifice was profusely decorated with palms, potted plants and other appropriate adornments. The bride, attractively costumed, was attended by Miss Anna Johnson, who also was prettily attired. The best man was Elliott Ray, a brother of the groom. As the wedding party entered the auditorium of the parish, Miss Jennie Johnson played Lohengrin's wedding march, and, for the recessional, rendered the beautiful selection written by Mendelssohn for occasions of that character.

After the ceremony, the usual felicitations, etc., a wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's father on Liberty street. Mr. and Mrs. Ray, who were the recipients of many pretty gifts, departed on an evening train for a brief wedding tour.

The bride is one of Racine's charming and vivacious young ladies, while the groom is numbered among the city's enterprising young men.

COUNTY COURT MATTERS

Business Disposed of at Special Term Held Tuesday, December 22.

At a special term of the county court held December 22, 1903, the following disposition was had:

In the matter of the will of Wenzel Juraneck, deceased. Hearing on the sale of real estate. Louis H. Rohr appeared as attorney for the executor and D. D. Flett, guardian ad litem for the minors, also present. Testimony was taken and filed and the license for the sale of the real estate also filed.

In the matter of the last will of Richard Hughes, deceased. Hearing on the final account. D. H. Flett appeared as attorney for the executor. The final account was examined and approved. Order allowing the final account and assigning the residue of the estate also filed.

In the matter of the will of H. C. Conklin, deceased. Hearing on claims. E. J. Myers appeared as attorney for the executor and the claimants against said estate were also present with their counsel. Testimony was taken and filed. The claims were examined and judgment thereon filed.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel G. Skowes, deceased. Hearing on final account. The administrator appeared by D. H. Flett, his attorney, and John H. Dieger appeared as guardian ad litem for the minors. The final account was examined and approved. Upon request the court adjourned for a further hearing to December 23rd, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of the will and trust of Robert H. Baker, deceased. Hearing on determination of the trust. Upon the request of Charles H. Loh, the trustees under the will, the hearing was adjourned to the 5th of January, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of the will of Joseph Jackson, deceased, order appointing appraisers and warrant to appraisers issued and filed.

In the matter of the descent of real estate of Thaddeus Bacon, deceased. Hearing on petition for determination of descent. W. C. Palmer appeared as attorney for the petitioners. Testimony was taken and filed. Certificate of descent filed.

In re will and trust of Jerome I. Case, deceased. Annual account of the trustee filed. Order for hearing thereon and notice of said hearing filed.

PRINCESS GETS DIVORCE

DRESDEN, Dec. 24.—The courts have dissolved the marriage of Prince Frederick and Princess Alice of Schoenburg-Waldenburg.

The princess, who is a daughter of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender was reported some time ago to have eloped with her coachman Italian, named Emilio Miburni, but this was denied from several sources and she began divorce proceedings against Prince Frederick on the ground of bodily injury and forcible deprivation of her liberty.

The prince and princess were married by the present Pope while he was patriarch of Venice, and the princess expects that the pontiff will agree to the dissolution of the marriage.

PORTO RICO AND ITS COFFEE INDUSTRY.

Chicago Record-Herald: Before the Spanish war Porto Rico found the main market for its coffee in Spain, France and Cuba. After the war Spain imposed a prohibitive duty, Cuba put on a heavy tax and France applied the maximum duty which she levies against all but a very few of the imports from the United States or its dependencies. This left Porto Rico at a great disadvantage for our home market in coffee is free to all the world, and the Porto Rico berry, which is of high quality and expensive to produce, has not been able to compete successfully with the cheaper South American coffees. We imported from Porto Rico during the last fiscal year only about 6,000,000 pounds, worth about \$700,000, although the island's plantations can easily produce about 60,000,000 pounds a year.

The result has been a stagnation of the industry, and as coffee is the crop of the small landowner it is not surprising that the Porto Ricans are eager for a change of conditions to their benefit.

James S. Harlan, former attorney general of Porto Rico, tells us that the island is anxious to have congress levy a small duty against all coffee imported into the United States from foreign countries, so as to give Porto Rico a measure of protection. Short of this the island would like the privilege of arranging little reciprocity treaties of its own between itself and such countries as France, Spain and Cuba.

These are suggestions that are especially interesting for the market contrast between them. The first would tend to assimilate Porto Rico still more closely with the United States, while calling for some sacrifice on our part. The second would begin a process of differentiation, from which complications would be sure to result.

In one way the Porto Rican coffee raisers are showing great good sense. They are not depending solely on their legislative suggestions for relief, but instead are doing all they can to help themselves. They intend to work energetically to teach Americans to like the flavor of their berries. They are to be well to the front among the exhibitors at the St. Louis exposition, and they are already making much use of the fact that President Roosevelt uses their coffee exclusively, and that he has written a letter in its praise.

MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, hens, 8½¢; turkeys, 10¢; ducks, 12¢; geese, 14¢; rabbits, 16¢; quail, 18¢; partridges, 20¢; pheasants, 22¢; snipe, 24¢; woodcock, 26¢; grouse, 28¢; ptarmigan, 30¢; quail, 32¢; partridges, 34¢; pheasants, 36¢; snipe, 38¢; woodcock, 40¢; grouse, 42¢; ptarmigan, 44¢; quail, 46¢; partridges, 48¢; pheasants, 50¢; snipe, 52¢; woodcock, 54¢; grouse, 56¢; ptarmigan, 58¢; quail, 60¢; partridges, 62¢; pheasants, 64¢; snipe, 66¢; woodcock, 68¢; grouse, 70¢; ptarmigan, 72¢; quail, 74¢; partridges, 76¢; pheasants, 78¢; snipe, 80¢; woodcock, 82¢; grouse, 84¢; ptarmigan, 86¢; quail, 88¢; partridges, 90¢; pheasants, 92¢; snipe, 94¢; woodcock, 96¢; grouse, 98¢; ptarmigan, 100¢.

Live Poultry—Turkeys, plump stock, both old and young, 12¢; poor and thin, 10¢; chickens, (hens) heavy, 8¢; small poor, 6½¢; old roosters, 5¢; springers, per lb, fancy, 4¢; poor, thin, 3½¢; ducks, choice to fancy, 10¢; 11¢; chickens, 8½¢; springs, 8½¢; Veal—Steady; 50 to 60 pounds, 4½¢; 65 to 75 pounds, 5¢; 80 to 125 pounds, 6½¢; 85 to 110 pounds, 7½¢.

Potatoes—Steady; burbank, 61¢; 63¢; rural, 61¢; 63¢; red stock, 52¢; 60¢.

HAY AND STRAW.

Timothy—Weak; carlots, choice timothy, 10.50¢; 10.75¢; No. 1 timothy, 9.50¢; 10.25¢; clover mixed, 7.50¢; 8.00¢.

Prairie Hay—Steady; choice Kansas, 10.50¢; 11.00¢; No. 1 Kansas, 9.50¢; 10.00¢; No. 2, 8.50¢; 9.00¢.

Wisconsin Prairie—7.50¢; 8.00¢.

Straw—Steady; rye, 7.50¢; 7.75¢; oats, 5.50¢; 6.00¢; wheat, 5.00¢; 5.50¢; packing hay, 7.25¢; 7.75¢.

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KENOSHA FARMER MISSING

Richard Ghorst of Brighton Disappears—Recently Divorced.

Richard Ghorst, aged 35 years, a well known farmer of the town of Brighton, is mysteriously missing. He disappeared from his home in the town a week ago and the efforts of his relatives and other interested parties to find any trace of him have been without avail.

Ghorst was recently divorced from his wife and at the time of the divorce he was ordered to pay a stipulated sum for the support of his children. Some of the people who knew the man assert that this is the reason for his disappearance, but others hold that he has met with some foul play. Less than a month ago Ghorst sold his farm in the town receiving for it quite a sum of money. This money was never placed in the bank and Ghorst was supposed to have had it with him when he disappeared.

TEAM AND WAGON STOLEN.

The sheriff was notified Tuesday night that a team of horses and a wagon belonging to Charles Petersen, the keeper of the Pleasant Prairie

63 VICTIMS OF TERRIBLE WRECK; MANY SCALDED

Duquesne Limited on the Baltimore and Ohio Now One Mass of Ruins.

A PENNSYLVANIA HORROR

Engine Striking Protruding Ties Plunges Down a Steep Embankment.

MOST OF THE DEAD ARE FOREIGNERS

Escaping Steam Does Its Terrible Work—Train Running 60 Miles an Hour When Catastrophe Occurred.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 24.—The Duquesne limited, the fastest through passenger train from Pittsburgh to New York on the Baltimore & Ohio road, ploughed into a pile of lumber at Laurel Run, two miles west of Dawson at 7:45 o'clock last evening, while running at the rate of 60 miles an hour, killing over sixty people and injuring fifty more, at least a dozen of whom will die from their terrible injuries.

The train was made up of two baggage cars, two day coaches, one sleeper, and one dining car, and was carrying fully 130 passengers. The train plowed along for a considerable distance and the cars were torn to pieces, passengers jumping, screaming and falling from the wreck as it tore along.

So terrific was the force of the impact that nearly every passenger became unconscious and many of the able bodied men were unable to assist in helping the injured from the wreck on account of having fainted.

SIXTY-TWO VICTIMS.

When daylight broke there was known to be sixty-two dead as the result of last night's wreck of the Duquesne limited on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Dawson. These bodies filled the temporary morgues in this city, and it is believed nearly a score more will be added to the death list before the day is over.

Of the bodies recovered thirty-eight have been identified and twenty-four are designated as "unknown." Most of the latter were foreigners, principally Italians.

There was also one Chinaman.

In the hospitals three of the injured were expected to die at any moment and five others were in a critical condition. The dead:

Engineer William Thorale, of Hazelwood, Pa.

H. G. Heater, assistant engineer in charge of construction, Glenwood, Pa.

Fireman J. J. Cook, of Hazelwood, Pa.

Herbert Homes, of Emlenton, Pa.

Jessie Hines, of Tarboro, N.C., Union News company agent on the train.

William Edwards of Pittsburgh, going to see wife in Cumberland.

Richard Duckett, of Baltimore.

Edison Goldsmith, about 21, of Connelville, Pa.

Rev. Father Fienello, pastor of the Italian Catholic church at Connelville, whose new church was dedicated last Sunday.

Chas. Langford, of Confluence, Pa.

J. I. Egery, of Butler, Pa.

Conductor Louis Helgoth, the limited conductor, of Hazelwood.

John K. Powers, about 50, 20 North street, South Cumberland.

Charles Cook, no address.

John Seaman, about 35 of New York.

D. Murray, about 16, of 1616 Dallas avenue, Pittsburgh.

Attles G. Prozman, no address.

Chas. W. Grey, Trenton, N. J.

Chas. Walter Stewart, Stewart's Station, Pa. Letters in clothing showing that his mother is now in Camden, N. J.

Thomas J. Farzan, of Philadelphia, general yard master for Riverside Iron Works, Benwood, W. Va.

M. Myerovitch, of Johnstown.

Wm. Shedy, of Patterson Creek, W. Va.

Carmine M. Michie, residence unknown.

Harold D. Morrison, 130 Flowers avenue, Hazelwood, Pa., age about 35.

Victor Viol, Rochester, Pa.

John H. Wills, about 50, of Pittsburgh, credentials show him to be a member of the lodge No. 11, B. P. O. S., of Pittsburgh.

J. Wade Shupe, about 40, of Mount Pleasant, Pa.

G. J. Wimler, about 35, of Westmont, Pa.

George F. Rhein, 1700 East Preston street, Baltimore.

Thomas Tippler, of 2533 North Garret street, Philadelphia.

J. W. Martin, lineman of the Eastern Union Telegraph company, of Connelville, Pa.

Wm. A. Kelp, about 35, of Mount Pleasant, Pa.

James Barnard, 420 Dewey street, Pittsburgh.

H. F. Roush, about 29, of Pittsburgh.

F. B. Molker, about 40, of Elkridge, Md.

Chas. W. Wagner, about 30, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

M. K. Smith, about 20, of Connelville, Pa., past exalted ruler of the Connelville lodge of Elks.

L. Charles Keilamb, of Christiana, Sweden.

The other dead are mostly foreigners and negroes, who were riding in the smoker.

MOST OF DEAD FOREIGNERS.

As fast as recovered from the wreck, the dead and injured were placed on trains and brought here. The dead were taken to the morgues, and the injured were at once removed to the Connelville Cottage State hospital. So severe were the wounds of twelve victims that between ten o'clock last night and daylight this morning they died.

As the bodies were received at the morgue they were tabulated and laid in rows. Most of them were foreigners. Among the sixty-two were two negroes. The Duquesne limited was largely used by employees of the Baltimore & Ohio, who work in Pittsburgh and it was feared that most of them had become victims of the wreck. A large number of the engineering corps lived at Connelville, and used this train to return home every night.

H. McDonald, of Dawson, led the rescue party at the wreck. Through his efforts the dead and dying were collected and sent to Connelville. From the time of the news of the accident until daylight there have been crowds surrounding the morgue. During the night the pressure became so great that the doors had to be locked and police were used to prevent the overrunning of the place.

CARS IN CONFUSED MASS.

The scene at the wreck is awful. Cars are piled one upon the other lying side ways and at angles where only the earth supports them, while trucks are piled high upon banks, among the bushes as though thrown there by a giant hand.

A full 200 yards from the seat of the wreck lies the engine, a wreck, with battered sides and dismantled trucks, where her great speed carried her after she struck the wreck. Almost 100 yards beyond where the engine toppled over is the forward baggage coach, lying on the slope of a bank where it rests at an angle.

PLUNGE TO DESTRUCTION.

This great train plunging as it was, through the darkness at sixty miles an hour, dashed around a curve headlong into a pile of great timber and was wrecked. The speed of the train sent it plunging ahead as wheels left the rails and bumped over the ties until the rails were ripped up and out and the great engine fell over.

Its two baggage cars dashed on ahead past the dismantled engine, leaving the right of way and plunging down over a bank. The first passenger car, a smoker, pushed past the engine and tilted over toward it at the same time. This car was filled with passengers and all were killed.

Singularly, in such an awful crash, the dead, with few exceptions were scalded to death. Scarcely any of them were mangled.

A STEWARD'S BRAVE HEROISM.

A story of courage and heroism seldom equaled is told of Benjamin Nichols, steward on the dining car. His name is being sung with praises by rail-rounder and the surviving passengers today. With the terrible slide of the engine dragged the train whirling sideways along the road, Nichols was in the dining car. He was battered from one side to another of the car.

Jolting, bumping and swinging, the car finally stopped. It was on the end of the train and it is for this reason that Nichols and others on that car were not injured.

When the car had made its last lurch, Nichols had leaped and was running toward the smoker, which was reduced to a mass of twisted iron and splinters. The crash had torn the escape valve from the top of the engine and the steam was shooting into the car upon the struggling mass of smoking humanity.

The escaping steam was the first thing that attracted the plucky steward. Taking off his coat he ripped and tore the garment until it was in shreds. With this he plugged up the pipe and shut off the steam. Temporary relief had been given the sufferers, but Nichols was not done.

CONTINUES HEROIC WORK.

Long before the passengers in the

Pullman coaches had stepped to the ground Nichols had taken the first step in the work of rescue. Climbing through a broken window, he leaped into the dark car. The hot, suffocating steam filled the car. The screams of the injured made it confusing what to do. Picking up the first human form at hand Nichols carried it out in the open. Placing the injured victim on the frozen ground, Nichols once more entered the car. By this time other rescuers had arrived. One after another were handed out until five were rescued.

At this point the steward was compelled to leap to the ground, being exhausted and overcome by the heat and steam.

Other employees entered the car and continued the work of rescue. They were soon rejoined by Nichols, who once more had recovered. For hours the work continued, it being difficult even with the aid of the wrecking crew. Many of the victims were wedged between heavy timbers, and it was four o'clock before all the injured had been removed. Following the wreck thieves were detected robbing the dead and injured. Two white men and two colored men were arrested charged with this crime.

ALL AID THE INJURED.

When Gen. Manager Sims arrived at the scene of last night's Baltimore & Ohio wreck, near Dawson, he was so overcome that he cried: Men and women who crowded to the scene were compelled to turn away from the affecting sights. When the relief train reached here thousands of people were at the station. A large number of Connelville people had gone to Pittsburgh for Christmas shopping and were expected home on the limited.

Every available cab and carriage had been held in waiting to convey the injured to the hospitals. Citizens formed themselves into a relief corps and gave assistance to removal of the wounded from the train.

In addition to the eleven who have died since being taken from the wreck many others are certain to be added to the number of victims. All have inhaled the steam and are suffering intensely.

BRAVE, THOUGH DYING.

From Helgoth, the conductor of the train was in the second day coach when the crash came, and no one knows just how or what happened to him until afterwards. D. W. Hills, porter on one of the sleepers said that as soon as he could get off his car he went forward and heard some one shouting from the top of the bank, where he, by going forward, recognized Helgoth's voice. He was in terrible agony, but shouted at the top of his voice:

"For God's sake, I am scalded to death, but some one of you get a red lamp and flag 49, or she will be upon us."

Even in the mental suffering of every one about the scene, the bravery and thoughtfulness of the dying conductor was sufficient to bring words of praise and commendation.

Porter Hills, telling of his experience, said:

"I went to the smoking car and began to get the injured out. It was the most awful scene I ever witnessed. Men were jammed into all sorts of shapes. They were on top of each other and buried under heaps of dirt and seat cushions. When I tried to lift one man out I found others so tightly wedged into the same place that several had to be aided at one time.

BETTER DEAD THAN ALIVE.

"I got seven men out before I stopped there. The dead were badly bruised, and some of the scalded were in such fearful condition that they would be better dead. Some of these had lost their eyes entirely. The baggage and clothing of the passengers was scattered all over the ground. Some of it was soaked with blood, while in the piles of it could be seen piles of toys telling the pathetic tale of Christmas shopping that came to such a pitiful end.

When asked if there would be any investigation on the part of the railroad officials, Supt. D. W. Duer said:

"I don't think that an investigation is necessary to explain this affair. It is all too apparent."

Pointing to half a dozen heavy timbers under the dining coach, he said:

"There is the cause of it. An extra freight westbound has dropped those timbers on the track and proceeded without knowing the trouble it had left behind."

NOT RAILROAD'S FAULT.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24.—When seen today after he had received a full report of the Dawson accident, Wm. C. Lore, general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, said:

"While the accident was deplorable in the extreme, yet it is a consolation to me, speaking as an official of the company, to know that it cannot be attributed to negligence of any of our employees. A wreck of this character is liable to happen on any railroad having a double track. While it was lumber that fell from a west bound freight train that caused the accident, yet an obstruction of a similar character would

have produced the same terrible result."

Engine No. 1463, which pulled the limited train, is one of a number of new locomotives of the Atlantic type recently placed on the Pittsburgh division. It was the largest type of passenger engine in service on the road and capable of hauling a heavy train at great speed. It has only been in use about two months, during which time old Baltimore & Ohio railroad engineers pronounced it a wonder.

WERE BOUND FOR EUROPE.

The foreigners who were killed, and who remain unidentified, were bound for their homes in Europe. The Duquesne limited is the train which connects with the boats at Baltimore and New York, and every evening for a month past hundreds of these people have been taking this train on their way home for the winter. At Baltimore & Ohio offices it was stated that some times there are as many as five hundred or six hundred of these people to go and then a special train is made up for them. At other times a special car or two is added to the limited. Last night one special day coach was added to the train, and it was on this car that the foreigners who were killed were riding. The car was immediately behind the smoker.

It is not known here what arrangements have been made, if any, for bringing the dead back to Pittsburgh. It was stated at the office of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad that the trainmaster and other officials of the road who have that matter in charge are all at the scene of the wreck, and if they have made any arrangements for bringing back the victims, they have not let the office here know.

The passengers who escaped were sent east on No. 10, and completed the journey a few hours late.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL IS DETECTED

George Borickson of Union Grove Discovered Shortly After Midnight Working on Cell Window.

George Borickson, of Union Grove, serving ten days in the county jail on charge of vagrancy, attempted to break out of jail about 1 o'clock this morning. Deputy Sheriff Dillon discovered the man at work when Policeman Seifen brought in a drunken man.

Borickson entered the dark cell to the extreme west of the row of cells in the drunk department. He broke down the canvas bunk, took the heavy iron bar and screws and started to break open the window. The iron protection was broken open and the window raised and Borickson had started to knock away the brick work so as to remove the iron bars on the outside.

What attracted the attention of the officer was seeing Borickson coming from the dark cell and the fact that he was up so late at night. Glancing into the cell he discovered the situation.

Borickson was locked in another cell. He said he was sorry he tried to get away and promised not to try again. The man, although he appears demented and can hardly talk intelligently, is much sharper than he looks and is up to all kinds of tricks.

The fellow appeared in Racine six years ago and spent eight days in jail. Then he was sent to the Racine county poor house and was there a number of years, but refused to work and ran away, working for farmers in and about the village of Union Grove. During the recent cold weather he slept in an old building, there being no doors or windows in it and ice on the floor. He stated that he had not had his clothing off in one month. The authorities deemed it best to arrest him, and he was brought in and sentenced to ten days in jail. The fellow had made good headway in breaking out, but could not have accomplished his purpose in a month.

BRYAN MAY SEE KAISER

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Wm. J. Bryan arrived here today from St. Petersburg. He was met by Dr. Otto Ahrendt, a member of the reichstag and one of the principal advocates of Bimetallism in Germany. Mr. Bryan goes to Copenhagen tonight and returns here Saturday. He will be entertained then privately at lunch by Ambassador Tower. The American chamber of commerce will give Mr. Bryan a reception Saturday evening. His presence in Berlin has formally been brought to the attention of Emperor William by Baron Von Richthofen, the secretary of foreign affairs and possibly an audience will be the result.

REAR ADMIRAL WHITE DIES

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Rear Admiral Edwin White retired, was stricken with apoplexy at the navy yard yesterday and died before medical aid could be summoned. He had come from his home in Princeton to visit Rear Admiral Rogers, commanding the navy yard.

Rear Admiral White was a native of Ohio and entered the naval service Nov. 23, 1801. He made a rear admiral upon the day of his retirement Dec. 26, 1899.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR RACINE POOR

Through Rev. Grier's Thoughtfulness and Contributions From Residents of City.

PATHETIC SIGHT IS WITNESSED TODAY

Universalist Church Scene of Distribution of Clothing, Eatables, Fuel etc.—Toys and Candy for Children.

With backs bent by years of toil, labor, poverty and distress, Racine's small army of poor folks, many of whom have seen but few happy hours the past twelve months, congregated in large numbers in front of the First Universalist church, corner of Seventh and College avenue, this morning, anxiously awaiting the hour when the big doors of the edifice would be thrown open for their admittance, where they received Christmas gifts in the way of clothing, eatables, fuel, toys and candy, all through the philanthropic spirit of the pastor, Rev. A. C. Grier.

The time announced for the commencement was set at 9 o'clock this morning, but long before the hour, people deprived of many of the good things of life, assembled in crowds, in front of the church. The assemblage consisted of men, women and children, all of whom displayed undeniable characteristics of the humble circumstances where fate had placed them. When the doors were opened, the city's poor marched in a column of two into the auditorium of the parish. It certainly was a pathetic sight as the young and aged, thinly clad, walked up the steps. Some were on crutches, some with canes, while others feebly hobbled along. One poor old blind man was led by the hand by a little child. He also carried a stick with which he partly guided his way.

DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS.

Rev. A. C. Grier and a corps of generous assistants courteously received the pastor's welcome visitors. It seems that Rev. Grier had sent postal cards to 250 poor families, inviting them to be present at his great Christmas distribution, all of whom were requested to bring their goods with them. After those assembled had been nicely arranged in the main assembly room, Rev. Grier passed to the Sunday school rooms below and occupied a position at the door, where each and every one was allowed to enter, to receive their Yuletide donation.

He received them one at a time in a kindly way, asking them about their domestic conditions, the cause of their distress, after which he spoke encouraging words and informed them they were each entitled to all the clothing they cared for, a basket of fuel, and other Christmas gifts. A Journal representative stood beside the clergyman while many were being conversed with. Pathetic indeed were many of their stories of their life's struggles.

For several days the pastor has been busy gathering Christmas gifts for his poor friends. In consequence, he had a sufficient supply to meet their immediate wants. There was a supply of clothing arranged on one long table great enough to clothe them all, old and young. On another table was a pile of Christmas toys for the little folks. Another department contained a row of baskets filled with eatables. One counter contained packages of candy.

Each person was allowed to search through the pile of clothing for suitable wearing apparel. When these wants were satisfied the people were invited to visit the toy department and received two toys for each of their children. They were also given a basket of coal, if they cared to accept, and a receptacle filled with provisions.

It was learned this forenoon that Rev. Grier collected \$175 in money for the cause with which he purchased 600 pounds of meat, candy, etc.

It is estimated that there were about 500 people who passed in and out of the church during the distribution. They told heartrending stories of their poverty. In many instances children were left home in bed while their widowed mothers wended their way to the church in hopes of obtaining some slight token in the way of a Christmas gift for their little ones. Had they not called it is not likely that Santa Claus would have called at their homes tonight.

"God bless you, dear pastor," was a predominating expression of their gratitude. Rev. Grier wished them all a merry Christmas and from the expression on his face it was evident that he wished he might be able to do still more for the needy.

CHILD'S PITIFUL STORY.

One little child walked towards the pastor and after she found an opportunity spoke to him in a clear little voice telling how Santa Claus would not call at their home tonight. She said: "Mr.

Pastor, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for these Christmas presents you have allowed me to take, 'cause Santa Claus isn't coming to our house this year. Mama was sick a few weeks ago and died. They tell us she has gone to heaven." Tears trickled down her little pale face while she repeated the story to a Journal reporter. The child had four other sisters, three of whom were younger than herself, and one baby brother. Her father worked but was what might be called a drunkard. Therefore, thinking he perhaps does more of liquor than he does of his child, it was impossible to keep the wif from the door.

The old ladies, and there were many of them, unhesitatingly told the story of their humble circumstances. Many of them were thinly clad and had nothing but a shawl over their heads.

But Rev. Grier, who is entitled to the greatest thanks for his thoughtfulness cared for them the best he could and undoubtedly succeeded in giving them a sort of a merry Christmas.

This evening commencing at 6:30 o'clock the church will have a Christmas tree. The children of the Lakeside mission will be present. The pastor has provided to have a large number of poor children present, all of whom will have a Christmas gift. An interesting entertainment in the way of a musical and literary program for the little folks has also been arranged.

One of the ladies of the church in commenting on the distribution to the press this forenoon stated that she felt fearfully sorry for the city's poor. But, she said, it is even worse for those too proud to accept relief. There were many families in the city in straitened circumstances but whose pride kept them away. "These families," said the lady, "in my estimation are the worse sufferers and to whom should be extended the greatest sympathy."

GETS SAMPLES OF MILK

Frank Bassinger Acts Under Orders—Grocery Stores Also Visited.

Dawson, coming to the city yesterday morning were surprised when ex-Policeman Frank Bassinger stopped them and secured samples of milk, stating that he was employed by the state chemist to take the samples. In all eight samples were taken. Health Officer Fred Pfister was seen this morning and said that he had heard nothing from the state authorities in regard to samples of milk being wanted. In addition to samples of milk being obtained, it is understood that grocery stores have been visited and samples of butter secured. There is an impression prevalent that the samples have been secured for another purpose. An effort was made to find Mr. Bassinger and get his statement but it proved unavailing.

CREDITORS ARE UNEASY

Petition Filed Asking Permission to Start Suits Against Dowie.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Further legal troubles for John Alexander Dowie were started today when a petition was filed in the United States district court asking for permission to start suits against Dowie in the state courts while bankruptcy proceedings are still pending. The attorney who filed the petition and who represents a number of creditors, gave as his reason a belief that Dowie is to leave the jurisdiction of the court December 27 on a trip to Australia. Judge Kohlsaat intimated he would not object to the starting of suits in the state court, but expressed a desire that Dowie's counsel be advised and given a chance to appear in court.

DIVORCED A SECOND TIME

Atty. R. Simon and Flora Cook Make Two Unsuccessful Matrimonial Ventures.

Attorney Solomon R. Simon, a Milwaukee man, well known in the Belle City, has been divorced from his wife, who was formerly Flora Cook. The grounds alleged are cruel and inhuman treatment. In the complaint it is alleged that the wife went to her husband's office on November 24, in an intoxicated condition and assaulted him before his stenographer. She is charged with having torn his collar and necktie; struck him in the face; used improper language and thrown him against the wall.

This is not the first time the couple were divorced, the wife having secured a divorce in the Municipal court of Racine. The complaint shows that the pair met on a boat and were married at St. Joseph, Michigan, July 29th, 1899, and the wife secured a divorce on grounds of desertion on April 24, 1902. She said that her husband could not live with her because his parents would disown him if they found he had married her.

It appears that they again married in Chicago in November last and the husband sued for divorce immediately after.

Racine Journal.

The Journal for 1903.

The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages, seven columns each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly Journal. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellaneous matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premiums of four are intended for all subscribers alike, and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event be come responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Journal and Farm Life, an illustrated Monthly Magazine for farm folks, one year for \$1.00.

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for \$1.45.

The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for \$1.30.

The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for \$1.50.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, one year for \$1.45.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for \$1.25.

The Journal and Conkey's Home Journal \$1.25.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 157 pages, \$1.65.

The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Picturesque Philippines, for \$2.00.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 157 pages, for \$2.10.

The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, \$1.25.

The Journal one year, and Thorne's new and complete poultry book, \$1.25.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.
It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

Map of Wisconsin.
The Journal one year and large sized up-to-date map of Wisconsin, \$1.25. To Journal subscribers by mail 35 cents. This map has on reverse side a complete map of the world, with latest statistics of population and area of the different countries. This map should be in every family.

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the holiday shopping this year exceeds the rush of a year ago.

The recruiting office opened in this city two weeks ago, by Corporal Price, will close tonight. Ten young men enlisted and passed the examination.

Judging from arrangements now under way, Christmas music at the various churches will be on a more elaborate scale than in many previous years.

A tramp, name unknown fell from a freight train at Racine Junction last night and struck his face on ice. He was seriously cut and bled profusely.

One Racine man said last evening that if the St. Louis horse races kept up he would be worth \$50,000 before many years. At it was he said he managed to clean up a pile of \$5,000.

It is reported that Tony Chapman has disappeared from his home on Franklin street. His wife does not know of his whereabouts. Some persons claim that he went to St. Louis.

On Wednesday evening next the Belle City Male chorus will sing at a reception to be given at Hotel Racine, by the J. I. Case T. M. Co., to general agents from various parts of the country.

The stock markets are slow nowadays, but little activity being displayed. This state of affairs will continue until after the holidays as the traders are apparently busy purchasing Christmas gifts.

The overturning of a lamp at the home of Chris. Johnson, Herricks Plats, resulted in the ruin of lace curtains and other slight damage. In putting out the fire Mrs. Johnson had her hands slightly burned.

Chicago detectives are reported to have been in the city last night, looking after a couple who eloped from the Windy City. It was learned that the couple left the train here and took an electric car for Milwaukee.

Spt. Erskine states that the poor of the city are being taken care of as fast as their wants become known. Of course their allowances will not permit them to indulge in luxuries of any kind but is sufficient to keep the wolf from the door.

With American Beauties being worth all the way from five to twenty-five dollars a dozen this year the fair recipients can wear the significant flower with a great deal of pride. The price of one choice flower would give a poor family a Christmas dinner, but, however, too few people look at things in that light.

In the divorce suit of Emma Tilly against Gustave Tilly, on grounds of desertion, an order was signed this morning by Judge Belden, giving the mother custody of the child and \$3 per week alimony and suit money pending the trial. The suit is brought on grounds of desertion and the husband enters a general denial.

William Stolp and Miss Clara Schultz of Kenosha, who escape from their parents, and subsequent eluding of all efforts to find them, returned to Kenosha Monday. Both are staying at Miss Schultz's home. As far as can be ascertained they are still unmarried, although preparations are now being made for the wedding.

On account of the general rush in postoffice business the authorities have compelled the clerks to work nine hours a day instead of eight as heretofore, a general order to that effect being promulgated. There is no law governing the eight hour clause in the clerical post-office force, which, however, does not apply to the mail carriers. The clerks can be compelled to work fourteen hours a day if necessary without extra pay.

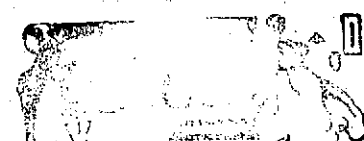
It is said that a marriage is to take place in the near future that came about through an advertisement in the Chicago papers where a woman advertised for a husband. She gave her description and through other influences put forth fascinated a rather elderly gentleman of this city to such an extent that their betrothal became known. It is said to be another case where "Old December weds Young May."

But little out of town shopping is being done this year. Street car conductors and railroad men state that but few Racine people visited Milwaukee and Chicago the past month to do Christmas trading. One conductor on the M. R. & K. line said scarcely any one was doing out of town trading. This seems to be convincing evidence that the people are beginning to realize they can buy goods just as cheap at home as they can anywhere else.

Continued communications are being received by the late officers of the various Wisconsin regiments who were in the Spanish-American war service from pension attorneys, lawyers, etc., claiming that the men who were should have some more pay coming from the government. This may be true but the officers that went from Racine claim they have received all they are entitled to, although they would be foolish to "pass up" any more money that may come their way.

The firm of Harding & Nelson, who have done considerable public contract work in Green Bay, Wis., are accused of knowing a whole lot about city affairs in that city, that are being stirred up in the courts there. Both members of the firm were at the court house in Green Bay, yesterday, having been summoned as witnesses. This firm built the Elmore street sewer in 1902. It is not believed there is any allegation of boodling in connection with this job, but both gentlemen are supposed to have interesting stories to tell of their dealings with the city. A bill of this firm for several hundred dollars for extra work was disallowed.

A TIMELY TOPIC.
At this season of coughs and colds it is well to know that Foley's Honey and Tar is the greatest throat and lung remedy. It cures quickly and prevents serious results from a cold. Bradwell-Thieson Drug Co.



Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hueffner, a son.

Mrs. Dr. George Mason, of Milwaukee, was in the city today.

Miss Cora Conklin, of Chicago is visiting Mrs. Paddock, 713 Villa street.

City Treasurer Fennell today paid the city school teachers the sum of \$9,827.

DeGroat Bull, who has been visiting in New York, will return home tomorrow evening.

Hugh Burns, a former resident of this city, now located in Chicago, is home for the holidays.

I. E. Johnson of Neenah, Wis., will spend the holidays as the guest of George W. Byron, 800 Ninth street.

Miss Gertrude Freeman, Main street, has returned from Knoxville college, Illinois, where she has been attending school.

Miss Jeannette Bull, who has been the guest of Governor Smith and family, of Annapolis, Maryland, for the past six weeks, returned home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lockwood, on Lake avenue, left for home at Fargo, North Dakota, today.

Charles Bull, who has one of the best farms in Mt. Pleasant, was in the city today. He reports that some days ago there was a flock of two hundred wild geese seen on his farm.

Mrs. Jackson I. Case and Mrs. Harry Wallis and Mrs. Case's three sons, Jerome, Roy and Harry, returned home today from Stamford, Conn., where the children are attending college, to spend the holidays.

John McFarland, formerly with the Racine Times, now editor of the Manitowish News, was in the city last evening and today calling on some of his old time friends. Mac likes his new field, but also thinks well of Racine.

Miss Katherine Herkimer Bones, daughter of Benjamin Bones, had the degree of bachelor of philosophy conferred upon her at the forty-ninth convocation ceremonies of the University of Chicago last evening, which were held at the Leon Mandel assembly hall in that city.

MR. STOFFEL NEAR DEATH

Slips on Platform at Corliss, Feet Just Touching the Car Wheels.

Al. Stoffel, one of Racine's best known citizens and business men, narrowly escaped being crushed to death by the cars at Union Grove late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Stoffel had been at the Grove during the day selling cigars.

When business was completed he repaired to the depot to take the train home. At the depot there is a brick platform, constructed about even with the tracks. When the train pulled in and was about moving out Mr. Stoffel attempted to board a coach. There being ice on the platform he slipped, lost his hold and fell. People on the train thought sure he was under the wheels and crushed and the train was brought to a sudden stop. Luckily he was not badly hurt, but the escape was a narrow one, for the wheels scraped one of his feet.

TO EXAMINE BARBERS

State Board Will Test Knowledge of Racine's Tonsorial Artists.

It is expected that the state board of barber's examiners will visit Racine some time after the first of the year. When they come public examinations will be held. Racine has some forty barber shops in which perhaps seventy-five persons find employment. At no city in the state are there a better or cleaner class of tonsorial artists and wages paid equal anything in Wisconsin. The candidates, when the examinations are held, will be marked as follows:

Cutting hair, from 0 to 10; shaving, from 0 to 10; honing, from 0 to 10; cleanliness, from 0 to 10; time, from 0 to 5; general appearance, from 0 to 10; deportment, from 0 to 5. In addition there are twenty questions to be answered for which a credit of from 0 to 24 will be given. If all are answered correctly 45 points will be earned.

If an applicant receives less than 65 points out of the 100, or receives less than 7 points either on hair cutting or shaving he shall be judged incompetent and not entitled to a certificate of registration.

KENOSHA PEDAGOGUES

TO ENTERTAIN SCHOOL

TEACHERS OF RACINE

Principals and teachers of the Kenosha High school are arranging for a special meeting to be held in that city on January 16, at which time the teachers of the Racine High school and Waukegan High school will be guests of honor. It is the intention of the Kenosha teachers to make the meeting one of the most interesting events ever held in the southern section of the state.

The services of Prof. J. Scott Clark, at the head of the English department of the Northwestern University, have been secured for an address on the relation of college and high school English and the lecture will undoubtedly be one of great interest to teachers.

Possibly one hundred teachers of the Racine schools will attend the meeting when held.

OBITUARY.

Blind.

Earl Milton, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Blundin, after a short illness, died at the home of his parents, 1612 Winslow street, Tuesday, Dec. 22d. Deceased was born in Racine Nov. 15th, 1890. Not only the relatives but numerous friends, mourn the loss of one who so suddenly has been taken from their midst. He was a careful and conscientious pupil in the public schools, and an active and zealous Christian worker, being foremost in the Sunday school and Junior Endeavor society, of which he was a member. The funeral services will be held at the First Congregational church, Wednesday, Dec. 24th at 2 p. m.

HIGHEST PRICES

SINCE WAR DAYS

Reached by Cotton Today in New York Market on Receipt of Buying Orders.

PRICES FLUCTUATE

WILDLY AND RAPIDLY

Bull Leaders Plan Campaign to Put Market on 14 Cent Basis by Christmas — May Already Above That.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Great activity and irregularity marked the opening of the cotton market here today with prices showing wide and rapid fluctuations. Direct quotations were steady at a decline of four points to an advance of seven points. Cables were a shade disappointing but the bull leaders were buying, commission house clients seemed to be on the bull side of the market and tips were circulating that the big bulls intended to put the market on a fourteen cent basis before Christmas. After the call prices ruled very firm for a time but soon broke sharply and under heavy liquidation tendency at New Orleans and expectations of a speculative set back. The declining tendency was soon checked, however, by a renewal of active bulls support and before the end of the first hour, prices were again soaring above all previous records with July in New Orleans selling around 14.11 and the entire list in the local market showing feverish strength.

In the late trading liquidation became heavy and with the leading bulls withdrawing their support, prices lost almost all their advance. The market was finally easy, 3 points lower to 7 points higher. Sales were estimated at 1,300 bales.

New Orleans sent heavy buying orders as prices went higher and around mid-day January was selling at 13.45, March at 13.69 and May and July at 13.80; these being net gains of 18@24 points, and the highest general range of prices established since war days. The big advance amounting to about 1/2 of a cent since yesterday morning, attracted heavy realizing and early in the afternoon prices sagged back about ten points from the best.

BROWN BUYS HEAVY.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The volume of today's business in the cotton market was colossal and the excitement which has pervaded the exchange the past ten days was, if anything, intensified. Prices fluctuated rapidly and widely. May sold above the 14c mark, Brown pushing in to 14.03, later taking about 10,000 bales around 13.90. He bought heavily in several portions. He forced March up 18 points and at 13.83 bid for 10,000 bales. He and his brokers bought almost everything offered.

Prices broke and recovered unceasingly the bull leader several times furnishing much needed support.

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NO DELAY IN STARTING

KENOSHA RURAL ROUTES

There will be no delay in the establishment of rural delivery mail routes in Kenosha county as a general order was sent out from the department at Washington yesterday afternoon ordering the establishment of eight routes in the county, this being sufficient to give every farmer in the county the free delivery service. Three of the routes will start from Kenosha and will cover all the territory adjacent to the city. Each of the routes will be in the neighborhood of twenty-five miles in length and each of them will serve in the neighborhood of five hundred people. The addition of these eight routes will make a total of twelve routes in the county. In completing the work of organizing the county the inspector has found it necessary to increase the work done from Bristol, Salem and Kenosha by adding new carriers while the other three routes are new ones. It is probable that with the installation of these routes many of the smaller post offices which have decorated the map of the county for some time will be discontinued as the free delivery now includes every farm house in the county. The carriers for the new routes have not as yet been appointed but all of them will be named within the next ten days and they will be ready to start work on the first of February.

OBITUARY.

Blind.

Earl Milton, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Blundin, after a short illness, died at the home of his parents, 1612 Winslow street, Tuesday, Dec. 22d. Deceased was born in Racine Nov. 15th, 1890. Not only the relatives but numerous friends, mourn the loss of one who so suddenly has been taken from their midst. He was a careful and conscientious pupil in the public schools, and an active and zealous Christian worker, being foremost in the Sunday school and Junior Endeavor society, of which he was a member. The funeral services will be held at the First Congregational church, Wednesday, Dec. 24th at 2 p. m.

RACINE JOURNAL.

THE RACINE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1903

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INSULTS TO DEAD WILL BE STOPPED

Peace Negotiations Under Way
and Chief O'Neill Has Laid
Down the Law.

SAYS PICKETING OF HOUSES MUST CEASE

"Union Label Funeral" Held Today,
Hearse and Six Carriages Bear-
ing Placards Announcing
Union Scale.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—The body of Mrs. Catherine Masterson, the mother of Rev. John Masterson was borne through the streets this afternoon on a hand truck while undertakers and liverymen and their drivers argued as to whether they ought to submit the contest to arbitration. The coffin was carried along sidewalks from the home, to the Church of the Holy Family on an undertaker's truck, which was used in substitution for a hearse. Six pall bearers walked behind and beside the flower strewn coffin, and following them came a procession of mourners.

Fifty carriages had been asked for, but none were furnished, and over 200 people were prevented from attending the burial.

One of the other funerals from which hearses were withheld today took place not far from that of Mrs. Masterson and led to the charge that livery men had entered into a "pool" or combination to prevent the use of hearses for bearing the dead.

After engaging a hearse for a funeral, undertaker C. M. Marks, who yesterday signed the union scale, was refused by a livery owner the use of the vehicle. For two hours the funeral was delayed while the mourners awaited a hearse. When none could be had a "dead" wagon was used.

To prove the "pool" story it was pointed out that the livery men who had hearses yesterday protested at their meeting against "independent" undertakers who favor hiring union drivers for the hearses. Members admit that the undertakers' association as a body is not in favor of the move of a few of their number to make peace with the union, but "favor standing by the liverymen."

A conference committee to receive an expected proposal from the driver's union was appointed by the joint liverymen and undertakers executive committee this afternoon.

ARBITRATION INVOKED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Members of the Livery Drivers' union met today to consider an arbitration plan to settle their strike. The plan grew out of a meeting of a committee of employers and representatives of the union last night. While the arbitration was being considered today news was received of the first "union label funeral" since the strike began. The funeral was arranged by Undertaker G. M. Marks, the body of the deceased being removed in a "dead" wagon bearing a placard proclaiming the vehicle to be owned by an undertaker paying the union scale. It was also the first funeral in which a procession of carriages was supplied to the mourners. There were six carriages labeled like the improved hearse.

The funeral of John J. Kelly was held under cover of darkness last night on account of the possibility of violence. Disturbances had been announced before the recall of pickets. After simple home service an undertaker's wagon conveyed the remains to a railroad depot from which the corpse was shipped to St. Paul Minn.

ENDS INSULT TO DEAD.

Union livery strikers have been ordered to stay away from churches and residences where funerals are being conducted.

The order came yesterday at noon, from Business Agent Stevens of the union, after a conference with International Organizer Albert Young, Secretary Wadsworth and other union leaders.

Chief O'Neill yesterday summoned J. R. Wadsworth, secretary, and Charles Stevens, business agent of the striking union, to his office. He laid down the law thus:

"This thing of picketing houses from which funerals are to proceed is beyond toleration in a civilized community. Your zeal has carried you too far, and such an unheard of thing as carrying in-labor troubles to the homes of the dead will not be allowed by the police. Under no circumstances will I permit such picketing. Law or no law, picketing of every kind around those houses must stop. I'll take my chances with the courts if my conduct is legally questionable."

Following this declaration the chief issued a general verbal order to all the inspectors. If circumstances warrant, he instructed commanding officers to accompany funeral corteges in carriages to see that the last rites of the dead are in no way interrupted.

EXONERATES STRIKERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 22.—Cornelius P. Shea, president of the United Brotherhood of Teamsters, said today that neither he nor the Chicago local officers of the teamsters, was favorable to the interference with funerals. He said:

"The papers have made much of the

interference with funerals in Chicago by the striking livery rig drivers, but the articles are instigated by the members of the Chicago Liverymen's association, an organization of the liverymen and the funeral directors.

"No union men are interfering with the funerals, nor are they picketing the houses where deaths have occurred. The strikers are simply refusing to drive livery rigs until their demands of \$2 a day and 12 hours of duty are granted."

WILL SAIL FOR ISTHMUS

U. S. Cruiser New York With
Supplies and 250 More Men
to Hurry to Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The United States cruiser New York arrived here today from Bremerton, Wash. It is understood that she will at once proceed to Panama. The commandant of the Mare Island navy yard has been ordered to draft 250 men from the receiving ship Independence and send them here to join the New York tomorrow.

Supplies for the cruiser will also be in readiness. The torpedo boat destroyers Preble and Paul Jones with hurried supplies of ammunition at Mare Island are expected here tomorrow, in readiness to steam south with the New York. The torpedo boat destroyer Perry has been placed in commission but her crew has been transferred to the Preble. Captain Fenton, who has been in command of the torpedo fleet on this coast for two years, will leave on the New York and another officer will command the Paul Jones. On their way to the isthmus, the torpedo boat destroyers will coal at San Diego, Preble, San Diego and Acapulco. Should their supply become short during the remaining run of 1,800 miles to Panama they will depend on the New York for fuel.

BACK FROM ISTHMUS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States representative on the isthmian canal commission, arrived here today on the Segurana.

Admiral Walker would make no statement, but inquired for the latest developments in the Panama question, particularly desiring information as to the opposition in this country to the treaty.

An interview later in the day Admiral Walker said:

"I arrived in Panama Nov. 23, and have been kept pretty busy. I went over the canal route and inspected the properties of the company and found them in good condition. As to conditions in Panama I was very much pleased with what I saw. Everything is quiet there now and the people are very happy. Business is going on and the conditions in the commercial world down there are excellent. The people are united and of only one voice."

Regarding the landing of Colombian troops on the island of Pines, he said:

"It is miles from the island to the mainland, and I do not think that they will land at Panama. I do not look for any trouble. The marines will be able to deal with any situation which may arise."

"In your opinion," the admiral was asked, "would Panama be able to take its own part of the United States were to withdraw its help?"

"Yes, I think it would. It would be able to take care of itself I am satisfied, without the help of the United States. However, as I have said, I do not think Colombia will do anything."

Admiral Walker made a tour of the canal with a party of engineers. He said that the engineers had remained behind. The admiral left at once for Washington.

"GOV. CUMMINS LOSES MOTHER

Improvement in Condition Had Commenced

When Son Reached Bedside Week Ago.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 22.—Mrs. T. J. Cummins, mother of Governor Albert Cummins, died of pneumonia today.

Governor Cummins was at the bedside at the last moment. He had been with her constantly since his arrival from Boston, a week ago, until her death.

It was less than ten days ago that Governor Cummins, while attending a banquet in Boston, received a telegram announcing the serious illness of his mother. He cancelled his engagement to address the meeting and hurried west as fast as the limited trains could carry him. The governor reached home while his mother was yet conscious. From that moment she seemed to improve, and until yesterday there were hopes of her recovery. Last night, however, she grew rapidly worse and expired this morning at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Cummins was a descendant from an historic family. An ancestor was a signer of the Maelenburgh Declaration of Independence. She was a native of Green county, Pennsylvania, and was 77 years of age. Her maiden name was Hieniken.

THREATEN DEATH TO PRIEST

Unknown Parties Demand \$3,100 From

Father Gilbert.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 22.—Rev. Father Gilbert of Hurley, Wis., pastor of a Roman Catholic church there, is in receipt of several communications from anonymous persons threatening him with death if he fails to place \$3,100 in a designated spot in the Hurley cemetery by a certain time. To the first of these communications he paid no attention, but subsequent ones have so prayed on his mind that he is nearly overcome by nervous prostration. He has placed the letters in the hands of the police.

PARTICULARS OF NEW RURAL ROUTES

Proposed Itinerary of Two
Which Will Start Not Later
Than February 1.

MILES COVERED AND POPULATION SERVED

Both Routes Leave Station "A," City
—Carriers Who Took Examination
Several Weeks Ago Not
Yet Appointed.

Official notice has been received by Postmaster E. J. Smith, designating the proposed new rural routes in Racine county and it is believed that they will go into effect not later than February 1. As yet the carriers of the many examined a few weeks ago, have not been selected. Following are the routes with proposed itinerary, miles covered and population served:

ROUTE No. 3.

Commencing at Station "A" of Racine postoffice, said county and state, the carrier will go thence northwest to city limits, 1 1/2 miles; west to McCarty residence 3 1/2 miles; east to Evans corner, 1/2 mile; north to Strouse corner, 1 1/2 miles; west to Buttle corner, 1 1/2 miles; north to Giddings corner, 1/2 mile; east to church, 1 1/2 miles; south 1/2 mile; east to Trans-Williams corner, 1 1/2 miles; north to Williams corner, 1 1/2 miles; west to Chas. Williams corner, 1/2 mile; south to Monroe corner, 2 1/2 miles; east, 1/2 mile; north to Trans-Williams corner, 1 1/2 miles; east, 1/2 mile; south to Pierce residence, 1/2 mile; north 1/2 mile; southeast to Station "A" 3 1/2 miles. Length of route, 24 1/2 miles.

Area covered—12 square miles; number of houses on route—107; population served—535.

ROUTE No. 4.

Commencing at Station "A" Racine postoffice, said county and state, the carrier will go thence south on Lake road through Berryville to School No. 11, 5 miles; west to E. Linströhl, 1/2 mile; north to Piper's corner on county line, 1 mile; west one-half and east one-half, 1 mile; north to Saxe corner, 1 1/2 miles; southwest to Burroughs estate on county line, 2 1/2 miles; west to F. Pink corner, 1 1/2 miles; north to P. C. Hunter corner, 1 mile; east to N. Williams corner, 1 1/2 miles; north to Hans corner, 1 mile; west to Chas. Bull residence, 1/2 mile; east 1/2 mile; northeast to Monroe estate, 1 1/2 miles; east to Erskine corner, 1 mile; south to J. Walsh corner, 1 1/2 miles; west to Kohlman estate, 1/2 mile; east to Karies corner, 1/2 mile; northeast to Station "A," 1 1/2 miles. Length of route, 24 1/2 miles.

Area covered—18 square miles; number of houses on route—175; population served—875.

OATS BANNER CROP IN STATE

Corn Next and Potatoes Third as Given Out
in 1902 Report.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 22.—Secretary John M. True of the state board of agriculture yesterday completed the tabulation of the farm crop reports for 1902, as made to him by the clerks of the various counties. Mr. True finds that the yield of the different crops for 1902 was as follows:

Wheat, bushels	5,830,566
Corn, bushels	31,771,204
Oats, bushels	17,161,859
Barley, bushels	28,051,400
Rye, bushels	5,709,073
Flaxseed, bushels	150,532
Potatoes, bushels	10,354,450
Cranberries, bushels	64,565
Apples, bushels	1,127,425
Strawberries, bushels	95,152
Raspberries, bushels	15,145
Blackberries, bushels	7,203
Currants, bushels	5,185
Clover seed, bushels	72,896
Timothy seed, bushels	92,038
Grapes, bushels	5,427
Sugar beets, tons	22,282
Other roots, tons	596,230
Tame hay, tons	2,104,972
Hops, pounds	61,870
Tobacco, pounds	38,894,744

The reports formerly went to the secretary of state.

TEACHER WHO WAS DUCKED

ASKS DAMAGES OF \$10,000

SULLIVAN, Ind., Dec. 22.—Miss Erline Sinclair has filed suit for \$10,000 damages against Floyd Deckard, Anna Deckard, Gertrude McClelland, Jesse McClelland, Pearl Parks and Kate Parks. She complains that the defendants on Dec. 8, 1903, with force and arms assaulted the plaintiff and overpowered her, bound her hands together with ropes, lashed her to the rail and placed her in an icy pond.

Miss Sinclair is a school teacher. Before the holiday closed several weeks ago for the holidays Miss Sinclair promised her pupils a "treat." Her refusal to tell them what would be the nature of the "treat" is said to have caused the acts of which they are accused.

CZARINA DID NOT GIVE

BIRTH TO DEAD SON

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—There is no truth in the report published by a news agency in the United States that the czarina recently gave birth to a dead son. The story is pronounced absurd. It is pointed out that she lives on absolutely public life and that any concealment of such an event as the one referred to would be impossible.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY

Mule vs. Horse Power.—In Venezuela many years ago a wealthy agriculturist was appointed minister of marine. Being a hard worker, he asked at once for particulars of the fleet. The secretary brought him particulars about the only warship. The details gave length, tonnage and horse-power. At this last the minister stopped the secretary and bade him write down quickly an order to the chief of customs, "Take out these 120 horses at once and I will send you good mules in their places," explaining that mules were much more economical both as regards food and ability to withstand fatigue.

Power of the Sultan.—In the Turkish government all the power rests with the sultan. The cabinet ministers dare not discuss or settle any matter affecting the vital interests of the country on their own account. The conversation of the ministers in council is chiefly about the weather and other safe, unexciting topics. The favorite conversational opening of the late Sheikh-ul-Islam in the council was "Under the benevolent auspices of his imperial majesty, our august master, the weather is fine today."

Crows and Slate Roofs.—In Victoria, B. C., the owners of slate roofs near the water front have been having much trouble because the slates were continually breaking and falling from their roofs and then the buildings were damaged by leaks. A man was recently given the job of investigating and worked in vain until one day he accidentally heard something fall on a roof and this explained the trouble. It seems that great flocks of crows dig claws on the beach at low tide and when one caught a bivalve he flew high in the air with it and dropped it on to a slate roof, which smashed the shell and a piece of slate. Then the crow flew down and sucked up the opened clam.

Cremation in Olden Times.—Cremation has been practiced by most of the nations of the earth from the earliest ages and although in pagan countries it may have taken the form of fire worshiping there can be no doubt that its adoption by the ancients was for the most part prompted by other than religious reasons. Greeks ascribe its introduction to Heracles, who, having sworn to transmit the body of Argus to his father, thought this the most convenient way of fulfilling his promise. According to Homer, the burning of the dead was a common practice among the Greeks long before the Trojan war, but the earliest record of it is among the Scythians, who inhabited the vast region known under the name of Tartary. Scanderbeg handed down concerning the manners of some of the ancient natives of Macedonia also allude to the custom. The idea of purification by fire was in all ages universal, and with good reason. Some believed that the body was unclean after the departure of the soul and it was therefore deemed necessary that it should be purified by fire. Ovid expressed the general opinion of his time when he said that the soul was not completely separated from the body until the latter was consumed on the pyre. The Athenians invariably, after a battle, burned the slain.

Opposes Sunday Drills.—The opposition to Sunday drills for volunteers is being steadily maintained by the church papers in England, although many communications published in the lay press show that the prohibition desired by writers in the Anglican press would mean the destruction of the whole service. Among the most curious letter on the subject is one signed "A Metropolitan Volunteer" in which the author says that the English archers in the old days were the most expert in the world simply because they practiced on Sunday after divine service, and he continues: "A friend of mine who has lived in South Africa assures me that it was a frequent occurrence for the boers to shoot at the village ranges on Sunday afternoons and that much of their undoubtedly high-class marksmanship was due to this practice."

New Park for Paris.—Paris is to have a new park, a genuine old forest in all its virgin freshness so far as modern care and preservation can be regarded as keeping a forest virgin. The wooded lands around the old chateaux of Montjeu and Retz, which have been fenced off from the great Marly forests, have been ordered thrown open by the national commission in charge of streams and forests.

London Taking to Flats.—It seems almost certain that London will go the way of most cities on the continent, and that its large private houses, these castles so dear to the Englishmen, with all their waste of space and extravagant cost, must give way to flats. It seems probable, too, that London will improve upon the continental practice and combine restaurants with flats. We may see that this plan has already been tried with excellent results in certain flats of the more luxurious order. But the system is extending rapidly, and there are now flats or sets of rooms of an entirely unpretentious kind, where lunches and dinners are served in the public dining room at a cost of from 9 pence for lunch to 1 shilling or 1 shilling 3 pence for dinner. The food is simple, but well cooked, and can be nicely served at a sum just over cost price. We have all heard, too, of the wonderful traitor

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never
Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root,
Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Journal May
Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are getting better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

I was a constant sufferer for a number of years with weakness of the kidneys and back and frequent desire to urinate, but after using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, I am entirely cured and cheerfully recommend this wonderful remedy to any who may suffer from these common complaints. Most truly yours,

W. C. Bailey, 2d Lieut. of Police,

Columbus, Ga.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and chills you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles, is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature. For Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

How to Find Out.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four o'clock, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and

EDITORIAL NOTE.—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonials received from men and women who owe their good health to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Racine Weekly Journal.

who would seem to have stepped out of the Arabian Nights, and who provides dinner, with table linen, flowers, silver, the whole accompanied by a deaf attendant, who waits, washes up and disappears. The whole for a moderate sum. The system appears to work well, and we are assured that it affords infinite relief to the undomestic married couple, to the bachelor or to the woman with a profession.—Nineteenth Century.

Effect of Judge's Oration.—Chief Justice Sir John Madden of Australia is noted for his mellifluous style of addressing juries. Recently he presided over a curious breach of promise case in Melbourne and here are a few of his summing up remarks: "Women like to be approached by a process of steady, solid, honorable siege. A mere beating of tom-toms and letting off explosive fireworks does not affect them very much." "Adventuresses are women who trade upon the armoured or cerebral softness of men, young or old, and try to induce them to part with their money." "It has been suggested that a volcanic young Irishman (the defendant) should be permitted a greater range of expression than any one else, and I see no objection to that proposition." And this was Sir John's final hint to the jury in the matter of awarding damages: "A true lover, no doubt would pay no regard to the fact that the lady had been the plaintiff in an action for breach of promise, but many suitors might be discouraged by it." The jury took the hint and ordered the "volcanic young Irishman" to pay \$1,500. The lady had asked for \$25,000.

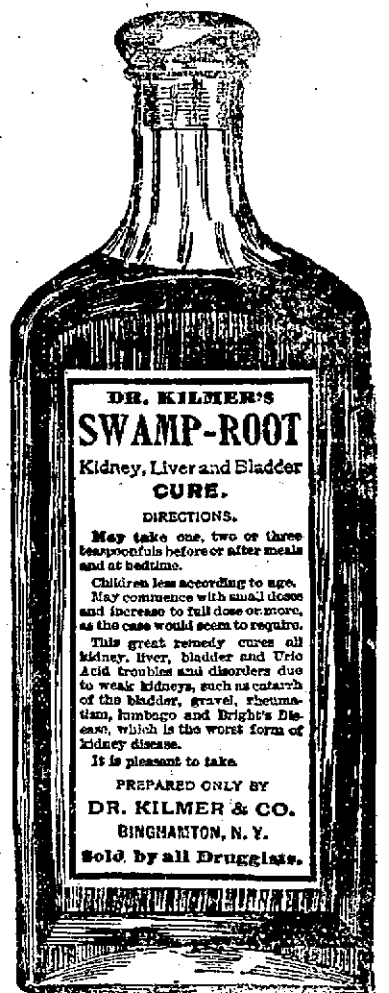
HOW STORY ORIGINATED

Truth Shed on Report of \$9,000,000 Being

Handed Pope Plus X.

ROME, Dec. 22.—According to the Messaggero, the story that Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the propaganda, recently handed to the pope \$9,000,000, said to have been confided to the cardinal by the late Pope Leo XIII, originated in the fact that in the financial investigation following Pope Leo's death a deficit of over \$100,000 was found. After diligent search and although no positive proof was obtained it appeared evident that the only person who could know where the money had gone, was a certain monsignor living in the vatican. He at first asserted that he knew nothing of the matter, but being more closely questioned and the evidence against him gathering, he one day said to the pope:

"Be patient; God will provide for the



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

needs of the Holy See." Soon after the monsignor appeared with a friend and said that Pope Leo had confided the money to him requesting him to return it to his successor four months after his death.

OBSERVE SILVER WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Jones Celebrate

Twenty-fifth Marriage Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Jones, residing at 822 Ninth street, commemorated their twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage last evening by inviting about seventy-five friends to enjoy their hospitality. It proved one of the most pleasant gatherings ever had. Music and speeches predominated as the source of entertainment. Vocal numbers were rendered by the son, Hugh O. Jones, John H. Owen, Miss Rowlands and John T. Rowlands in a perfectly delightful manner. Speeches were made by Dr. Williams, Thomas G. Howell, David Wigley, Charles Evans, R. T. Williams, W. H. Rowlands and others, who dwell on the honorable character and life of the host and hostess, how they had made their home in Racine for twelve years, what good citizens they were, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones were united in marriage in North Wales. About three years and a half was spent in that country, after which the couple with their oldest son, Hugh, emigrated to America, settling in northern Wisconsin, where they resided until twelve years ago, from whence they came to Racine.

During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Jones were presented with a magnificent silver service. Their children, and they have been blessed with an interesting family of five, also gave their parents a handsome gift. Another pretty remembrance was given by Mrs. Jones' sister, Mrs. Thomas Hughes.

When the proper hour arrived, an elaborate menu was served. During the residence of the Jones family in this city they have numbered their friends by their acquaintances. It seems to be one of the family's characteristics to be hospitable to everybody. Mr. Jones is in the contracting business.

BETTER SHEKLER.

Cecilia, the three months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Shekler, died at her home in Berryville last evening. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the home.

Secretary Root declares forcibly our army generals must be young men. All others must step aside. But why all young men?

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

323 Main St., between Third and Fourth St.

Issued in two sections of eight pages each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

Sample copies sent free on application. All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

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The Journal reserves the liberty of correcting communications, whether name of the writer is to appear in print or not, when in the judgment of the editor such are necessary for any cause.

To insure accuracy all correspondence and business letters must be addressed to The Journal Printing Company.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1903.

REASONS FOR STRENGTHENING COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The necessity for the enactment of the proposed bill of Congressman Cooper to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the necessary power that railroads cease freight discriminations can be perceived almost any day in the week by the readers of the current events of the day. An instance of the necessity of such a law occurred only the other day as to the railroad of Mr. Hill himself who had declared an entirely different purpose in the Cooper bill than existed, a misrepresentation in order to discredit the measure is concerned. It is not intended to make all rates uniform, because that is impossible, owing to the different conditions on the different roads, but to secure a cessation of freight discriminations such as is described in the reported instance as revealed in proceedings before the commission only a short time since.

The question or case before the commission was one in which the Northern Pacific was charged with discrimination against certain interests. The following will best explain taken from the current dispatches of the 17th:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—A session was created today at the hearing before the interstate commerce commission when seventy representatives of leading manufacturers and exporters and of great railroad systems were discussing the laws governing the filing of transportation tariffs. Frank Waterhouse, manager of the Boston Steamship company of Seattle, Wash., admitted under oath that his company had an ironclad agreement with the Northern Pacific railway by which all competitors were discriminated against, the railroad company refusing to handle traffic of competitors of the steamship company. Waterhouse was discussing the rate on hemp from China when Chairman Knapp asked:

"Does it not come to this then, that you want the Northern Pacific to carry hemp from Seattle to St. Paul for 37½ cents when it is brought over by your steamers, but if brought over on a tramp steamer you want them to charge twice as much as their proportion?"

Mr. Waterhouse—If brought over on a tramp steamer they won't take it.

Chairman Knapp—Why not?

Mr. Waterhouse—Because they have a contract with our line which prohibits them from taking it.

Chairman Knapp—You don't mean that, do you?

Mr. Waterhouse—Yes, sir, I mean that.

At this point railroad men present made so much noise the questions of the chairman could not be heard. There were expressions of anger, amusement, and surprise, and one traffic manager said loud enough for witness to hear: "Why, he must be crazy."

When the uproar ceased, Chairman Knapp asked:

"The Northern Pacific has an agreement with you under which it will not carry any hemp except you bring it over in your steamers?"

Mr. Waterhouse—I mean it will not take it at the same rate. It would not make the same rate to a tramp sailing ship or tramp steamer that arrived at Seattle or Tacoma that it would to the regular line."

Does any one question the large odds prevailing against the average shipper? Is it any surprise why some business interests at times experience such trouble in securing their just rights? Pass the Cooper bill.

Here is another instance reported in the current dispatches of the 18th:

"Suit was begun yesterday in the United States court at Cleveland to enforce a recent finding of the interstate commerce commission. The commission held that the advancement of hay and straw from the sixth to the fifth class so raised the rates that Canadian hay and grain had the field. The railroads refused to obey the order of the commission on the ground that a recognition of the power of that body to change classifications meant a recognition of its power to make rates."

The trick of raising the arbitrary class division or the car tonnage, minimum amount allowed, is understood by most shippers. The probable truth is that no big shipper can ever be certain, but what some other big shipper has not a lower rate than himself, that is to say, some system by which rebates or drawbacks are secured. If the public suspect this is still the case, despite the legislation of last winter, the report of the interstate

commerce commission contains confirmatory evidence the Elkins law has failed of its purpose, the report saying, "the letter of the law is observed, but its purpose may be disregarded." The following is the exact language:

"The commission feels warranted in saying that the beneficial bearing of this amendatory legislation became evident from the time of its passage, and that it has proved a wise and salutary enactment. The commission does not mean to say, however, that preferences are no longer secured of the nature which the recent law aims to prevent. Tariffs as published and filed are generally observed, but in some cases the tariffs themselves are so framed and contain such provisions as to permit preferences without departing from their terms. The letter of the law is observed, but its purpose may be disregarded."

"The private ownership of cars by shippers or by outside concerns which furnish them to shippers is wrong in principle, because of the unjust and discriminating results which naturally if not inevitably attend the use of equipment not owned or absolutely controlled by the carrier. The commission recommends that the payment of car mileage for the use of private cars be regulated."

This would appear to amply justify the Cooper measure which gives the power to enforce equitable rates. The roads may appeal, but the order of the commission remain in force until repealed by the courts.

OBJECTION TO COOPER BILL NOT ANSWERED.

It is no surprise President Hill of the Northern Pacific charges incompetency, irrelevancy, and immaterial against the Cooper bill to make the Interstate Commerce commission a thing of life and legal beauty instead of a cold corpse to all practical purposes as is the case at present. It will be remembered Mr. Hill declared railroad freights could not be made uniform, in fact, the proposed amendment was not to the purpose at all, since the object aimed at, was impossible of fulfillment because conditions were so different. If this were all there was to be said probably the author of the measure might possibly agree, but since Mr. Hill has neglected to state the conditions, and only his view of the matter, the public may be trusted to believe in the purposes of the Wisconsin congressman to better enable his commission to compel the cessation of all forms of freight discriminations, and the abolition of excessive rates wherever established and charged. The Cooper measure is not at all impractical and neither does it propose as Mr. Hill declares to make railroad freight tariffs uniform everywhere, nothing of the sort.

Some roads can certainly transport freight cheaper than can others. Some roads can transport freight in quicker time than can others, and some roads are managed by able men than are others; conditions vary as does the number of roads vary, some with better grades some with worse grades and so on all along the whole gamut of railroading. Some roads are run by men who are willing to consider the equities of the different shipping interest, and others are not willing to do anything of the sort; some are anxious and willing to obey the laws, while others and those in the great majority, are willing to crush out the smaller shipper that the big ones live upon the ruins of their fellow men. All these factors are recognized by Congressman Cooper and his measure is to remedy the grave defects in the Interstate Commerce law which congress ordained, but has neglected to give authority to enforce its decisions. This is the intent of the proposed measure. To give the Commission authority to enforce a decision when once made.

When a decision remedies some gross inequality or favoritism compelling a railroad to cease its squeezing of some minor business interest, compels some overgrown trust to do business on the same terms as others, the verdict must be respected, but if the road does oppose ceasing its discriminations or overcharges, it may take the matter to any federal court and the case heard on its merits. The essential difference between the proposed and the old, is this. Under the Cooper method, the rule of the Commission must be forthwith accepted and its order carried out on receipt of the same. The road may appeal to the federal court, but it has to obey the Commission's orders. Then later if the court decides against the Commission, the order would cease to have effect. Now the method is while the Commission may order a road to remove obstructive freight tariffs, the road does nothing of the sort. It charges just as it pleases and takes the case to the courts, and past experiences only too well justifies the charge, that the courts very uniformly decided in favor of the railroad interests and against the Commission, but it must of course be admitted the cause of the uniform holding in favor of the roads is that, it is questioned if to possess the necessary authority. But with every necessary authority conferred by congress upon the Commission as is proposed by the present measure, the odds now against the Commission will be evened up and the great mass of business and manufacturing interests given a chance with the corporations and trusts.

Mr. Hill did not state the case fairly. If the colossal interests now in control of our railroad aggregations, can retain their grip upon certain congressional helpers, the Cooper bill will not be passed, and hence very likely the expressed doubts of the president and chief owner of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Burlington associated interests, and the misquoted purposes of the measure. The Cooper measure is primarily to prevent freight discriminations, to forbid freight rebates, and not to make freight rates equal on all roads as is charged by Mr. Hill. This bill in question does no injustice to any interest,

not even to the gigantic railroad combinations. But it does propose to prevent any injustice being inflicted upon the general community by the great transportation interests. In this lies the direct intention of the bill of Congressman Cooper and it should pass if the Republican majority now in control of both bodies of congress desire to keep good the faith of the people in the good intentions of the Republican party to serve as the party of the people and not of the corporations. To hold good the purpose of the Republican party, to insure no legitimate interest, but to compel all interests to duly respect the interests of each other, and the forbidding of favoritism that special interests flourish at the expense of the plain, common people. There has been entirely too much of it in the past, and there is too much of it today. Therefore one bill to the purpose, that of Congressman Cooper to secure for every citizen justice in the matter of transporting his freight.

Undoubtedly the president is amply able to make his own defense as regards his course in the Panama matter. The country at large perfectly understands the situation and comprehend readily all the fuming and threats of Senator Gorman are but sparring to get if possible aantage point for 1904 for his party. It is very possible there are Republicans who believe the recognition of Panama was undertaken much too soon and who take some stock in the fact there was no organized government in the new Republic forty-eight hours after the revolution, and believe Colombia was entitled to consideration. Such may argue this country of all countries should not recognize any principle of secession and that despite the attitude of Panama, the Spooner treaty still held good with Colombia. But as the facts are known it remains clear there was no other course for the president to pursue, for the treaty still in force made originally with the government of New Grenada, provided, this country should maintain order on the isthmus and keep open the lines of travel. To have permitted Colombia to ravage the isthmus, to permit armed bands of secessionists, and regular troops to fight each other and devastate the country, would have been certainly to have for some time to come destroy travel across the isthmus.

The point is given out that had we not have acted just as we did, certain European countries would have acted for us, and placed us in a most humiliating position, to say nothing of being disagreeable. Under our Monroe doctrine we could not have permitted any occupation of the soil of either Panama or Colombia, and as for the Panama canal, with France caring for the interests of her people in the canal company, the ensuing complications would have for many years to come disposed of the idea of our owning or constructing a canal across the isthmus of Panama.

But from all parts of the country are coming words of approval of the president's course. President Schuman of Cornell university defends President Roosevelt and says:

"Our government issued instructions preventing the landing of insurgents or Colombian troops on the isthmus. We insisted that there should be peace throughout Panama. What was the alternative? It was to have allowed Colombian troops to land and to have stood by while they waged war, maybe for years; to have allowed the Colombian congress one year from now to turn over the canal rights to France, and thus bring about serious international complications."

"Between two alternatives, both dangerous, our government made a choice, which, on the whole, seems to have been the most expedient, with reference to American interests, and the most just in view of all the circumstances of the case."

Despite Senator Gorman, from the south as well comes endorsement. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution and a member of the Democratic National committee warmly endorses the treaty and insists our recognition did not come too soon. Defending the government he says:

"Colombia committed acts of government that put in fullest jeopardy all the rights, interests, and aspirations of the people of her department of Panama. They believed the result would rob them of the isthmian canal and doom them to a future of incense and poverty. They frankly and in ample season warned the authorities at Bogota that if that sacrifice was demanded of them they would secede and set up an independent government. The sacrifice was called for and Panama declared her independence. Her people never for a moment needed the urging of the American government or the alleged machinations of Bunau-Varilla to do what they did. Was the Republic of Panama born too quickly? Revolutions are Caesarian operations."

Mr. Howell cited the American revolution and the move for secession in the south.

"Did our government recognize the Republic of Panama too soon?" he asked. "If we did, we should go back on our track and reverse our recognition of the French Republic, within three days of its proclamation, and our recognition of the Brazilian Republic in four days after Don Pedro was shipped to Europe."

It is possible President Roosevelt acted impulsively and acted in a manner opposing the views of Senators Hoar and Gorman, and may be some other members of congress, but still all the facts so far made public perfectly justify the president, and will convince all but the little Americans that impulsiveness of the pattern of President Roosevelt is an excellent thing to have some times.

Who will Senator Gorman impeach? Not the president whom he threatened. He will impeach his own good sense, and the sense of the great majority of his party.

THE SENATE VS. POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

The alleged rights of the senate and this thing of senatorial courtesy is greatly wearing to the patience of the country. There is no such thing as rationalism in the senate and the business of the country is delayed and marred by the mulishness of some particular mule of a senator in the opposition or even in the party of the majority. This sort of business may answer for a monarchial form of government, but years of experience, and disagreeable experience at that, has fully demonstrated to the American people, that while it is desirable to make senatorial terms three times the length of congressional terms, yet it is not necessary nor is it desirable to permit the senate so to make its rules, there is no coming to a vote upon any matter whatever, so long as one senator objects.

Time and time again public business has come to a stop, and time and time repeated, undesirable legislation has gone through simply because meritorious and needed legislation could not be enacted unless the bad went with the good. This is demonstrated every session towards the end especially when the senate blocks all appropriation bills until every senator has succeeded in getting all he wanted. Thus Tillman of South Carolina in the fifty-seventh session got through a wholly unwarranted appropriation for his state of \$47,000 by the simple process of refusing to consent to a vote upon the regular appropriation bills unless the house and senate would allow his item. It must be understood that had not the house and the senate consented to permit the \$47,000 steal to go through, no vote could have been taken in the senate upon any measure whatever without this senator's consent. This is by no means the only instance occurring in the past session, there are others.

There is no use blaming any particular senator for this, they are not responsible. But if there are any senators desirous of winning the popular applause and endorsement, they might try it on making an effort at least to reconstruct the senate rules more in accordance with common sense. Just one resolution which would of course be made public would win for some senator a hearty public approval.

GOOD WORK FOR THE FARMERS.

Figures lately made public by the secretary of agriculture conclusively demonstrate the great value of the work being accomplished by his department. The farmer of today works upon very different lines from those of his predecessor, for at every hand he finds most valuable information supplied freely and without cost. Ably assisted by state experimental stations the government work is thorough and our agriculturists have sent them freely the publications and bulletins, not filled with advice, but with definite results of experiments carried out at different points. In these days the farmer is able to combat with the myriad of pests that are apt to afflict the soil and its products and combat most successfully because he has something definite to go on.

The department at Washington and the state department are continually experimenting with new varieties, and experimenting to overcome obstacles that arise from time to time with varying conditions. To find some variety for instance of corn that will stand drought better, was not such a difficult thing to do. To find wheat that would have the necessary hardiness and yet be successfully ground in the mills, was accomplished. To supply a new variety of potato or some other article that has become plague ridden is no hard task and if some new invention of the demon of agricultural destruction comes along as the cotton boll-weevil every experimental station is at work on the lines of resistance and the headquarters at Washington are busy with their newly set task. Is the farmer or the horticulturist at a loss concerning some matter or wants information upon something he has heard of or has met with some unexpected trouble, a request to the government officials always brings a reply and if the department can help, help is given. If it is something entirely new, then word goes out and from that time on, there is no rest until the remedy is found.

There is no line of industry that is receiving the aid and the encouragement today more than is the interests of agriculture everywhere. The government, and many states recognize the tilling of the soil is the life of the Republic and nothing is too good for the worker in the field. It is true the government can not make crops to order, but it is coming pretty near to this very thing in the highly valuable labor it is rendering. In the farm, in the garden, in the animal field, the forest and woodland, the water courses, everywhere in the vast domains that bring nourishment and comfort for man, the Agricultural department of our government ably assisted by the different state boards of agriculture are doing a noble and a most valuable work. All praise is due to those men for they are called upon, so far depart from the ordinary routine of the government or state official and with patience, with great care, with hard work, attend to every complaint that comes along, or requests for information, and in experimental work to ascertain the nature and the cure of that particular trouble. Then too, upon their own lines are these men ever at work in the interests of the agriculturist, it may be something new, experiments carefully made demonstrating some new plant may be grown that was not grown before in this country, the effects of irrigation, or of non irrigation, or trying to overcome the lack of some hitherto deemed necessity. All in all the American people are well proud of their agricultural interests and of the men who toil in their interests.

IF ONE, WHY NOT ANOTHER?

The Chicago chief of police refused protection to the drivers of hearses and carriages who were refused orderly conduct through the streets by the liverymen's union in the present strike. His contention as stated was that it was a private matter, and not a public matter. But the people arise to inquire if there is anything more sacred, anything more entitled to every consideration, than a funeral procession and funeral service, and ambulances in the streets. The facts are beyond denial that the houses of mourners were not only picketed, but invaded by pickets threatening trouble, and plain notification no hearses and carriages would be allowed unless such were driven by members of their union. Actual rioting is reported on some of these mournful occasions, and yet the Chicago police shielding behind a contemptible quibble refused at first police protection.

This chief could permit his police to ride upon the wagons of private corporations when such were not only threatened but actually attacked; he could permit platoons of police to protect private property and private citizens, and he could permit his force to stand guard in front of threatened and picketed places of business, and detail members of the force to accompany threatened people to places of safety, but yet he refused to permit police to ride upon hearses, and drivers of the dead, were and are in danger of their lives. It is about time to show the people that there is a distinction between the live corporation and business place, and the home of the dead. Who care for the dead anyhow, except the personally bereaved. What difference if armed guards picket residences and by threats forbid the paying of the last sad rites, and boldly threaten mourners if they presume to violate their orders.

The latest advice is to the effect the police will now protect the public in the paying of the last rites to the dead. All picketing of houses is prohibited as well as picketing of the churches, or dwellings in the suburbs. This new attitude of the police has been taken despite the protests of the strike leaders, and the desecration that has disgraced Chicago will cease if the police continue on this line. Guards will be furnished funeral corteges and such will accompany in carriages with the mourners.

The police disclaim warring on unions, but do insist Chicago shall not be further disgraced by outrages on the dead and living. There will be no further attacks if the police can help it as have taken place upon parties in vehicles or buses following the dead to their last resting place.

It now has the appearance of the present disgraceful state of affairs in Chicago occasioned by the liverymen's strike could be settled by arbitration. The American people have seen some tough conditions growing out of strikes, but they never before have been called upon to witness a strike against the dead. This is not at all to say those engaged in that line of avocations which so concerns the last rites man can pay to man may not strike for better conditions, if so it is they have grievances, but it is saying never before have mourners been harassed, been assaulted, and dead bodies treated with contumely.

Chicago stands disgraced and her police stand in not much better light. Had the chief of police asserted his authority at the very first as he has done at the last, the earlier contemptible outrages would never have happened. With houses in mourning and the mortal remains lying awaiting burial, on the outside were stationed strike pickets to see to it the remains were not given the burial customs of Christianity have accorded. Bodies were literally smuggled to the cemeteries while mourners in plain vehicles have been ruthlessly mobbed.

Let us hope for the sake of American manhood, in the sight of our modern civilization, such distressing scenes may never again take place in an American city.

The bill extending the sanctuary of the National Soldiers' homes to the Confederate soldiers which is being fought by Wisconsin G. A. R. members, should not be confounded with the bill of Senator Foraker of Ohio which provides for the suitable marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors who were buried from northern military prisons and hospitals. Whatever may be thought of the justice of the first named measure, there certainly can be no objections to the Foraker measure.

There is no reason why the public schools should not be opened to public purposes, such especially as lectures, and the efforts of our mayor and school commissioners favoring ought to be successful. These buildings cost the taxpayers large sums of money, and the public are certainly entitled to the free use of their auditoriums. Besides free lectures are just as much a part of popular education as the work of the teachers.

It is said possibly the Panama canal treaty may fail of ratification through Democratic opposition and the adverse course of Senator Hoar and indifference of Senator Hale. But astute as Gorman, the Democratic leader, is supposed to be, the defeat of the Panama canal will be anything of a benefit to his party. The charge of trans-continental railroad influence will stick.

Chicago is disgraced by mobs and pickets interfering with funeral services. The strikers even forbid the use of hearses and carriages. Public indignation should speedily terminate this horrible state of affairs and fittingly punish those who violate the sanctity of

the grave. Could madness go further than this?

The esteemed Sentinel seems to have its second wind and is pouring well directed hot shot into the governor's ranks. It now shows up the real obstructor of tax reform, who, as it might be supposed, was the governor. Its history of the events leading up to the enactment of the ad valorem plan shows but for the sacrifice made by the senate it would not have been law, and the obstructive tactics of the assembly in the several phases, would have been successful.

The asphalt consolidated trust wins out in the case against it in which the plaintiff charges the stockholders of the Asphalt company of North America were done up on the transfer of their stock to the National Asphalt company. The stockholders must take their medicine as prescribed.

The interstate commerce commission in its annual report praises the Elkins law and says "the letter of the law is observed, but its purpose may be disregarded." This is precisely what now is commonly understood. Discrimination, but in other forms, continue. The Cooper bill should pass.

The interstate commerce commission report says the Elkins law has added nothing whatever to the power of the commission to correct a tariff freight rate which is unnecessarily high or which operates with discriminating effect. But all this was known before.

The corruptionists of both parties now own Denver through outrageous frauds at the last election and will make the new charter to suit themselves. One of the reforms will be that of the chief of police drawing two salaries, one as chief of police and another as sheriff. Other officials also will draw two salaries.

It is plain European powers will give Colombia the cold shoulder in any armed contention with the United States, and equally plain they have informed Colombia she will have no support in any demand for the services of The Hague tribunal.

Candidate Dugan for the Republican nomination of Governor of Illinois, is accused of playing his official position on the line of labor politics. Intelligent labor leaders probably understand these things.

The people of Wisconsin are demanding harmony and they want peace. Governors that ascribe unworthy motives to those who differ with them have no mission to perform in the line of reform.

The returning steerage passengers are running a close race with those arriving and if continued, unless immigration takes a spurt, the increase will not be so very large for some time.

Those Cleveland, O., school girls who are to have a private street car should not be ridiculed. The offensiveness of flitting passengers and packed platforms and cars is cause enough.

Doubtless the trans-continental railroad ring are in a state of unholy glee over the activity of the little Americans in congress trying to knock out the Panama canal.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Of the \$1,636,274 worth of bananas which came into New York city within the last year, 2,862,000 bunches were from the British West Indies, 1,152,000 bunches from Costa Rica, 877,000 from Colombia and 355 from Cuba. They pay no duty.

Consumption occurred rarely if at all among the negroes in slavery, but now, after a little more than a quarter of a century of freedom, causes more deaths among them than all the other contagious diseases combined.

Fencing among women promises to achieve a popularity this season never before recorded the sport by fair devotees. This is especially noticeable in the larger eastern cities, nearly all of whom have fencing clubs.

Sir Frederick Treves, the famous English surgeon, who has just retired, established a record in performing 1,000 consecutive operations for appendicitis without a death.

A French physician, Dr. Marechal, advocates the passing of a law making the wearing of a corset by any woman under 30 an offense punishable by three months' imprisonment if she is of age and a fine of \$20 to \$200 imposed on her parents or guardians if she is under age.

Of the inhabitants of Sweden nearly four-fifths still live in the country.

Many Chinamen frequent Philippine markets, and are good patrons as many have restaurants and need large supplies. A Chinaman usually buys a number of eggs and always carries with him to market a small tin pail full of water to test their usefulness! If the egg falls to the bottom of the pail it is good; if it rises to the top it is bad, and is refused, only to be carefully wiped off by the vender and put back in stock to catch a customer without the pail.

A national pantheon is being erected by the Mexican government in the City of Mexico, the estimated cost being \$5,000,000. It is to be at once a memorial and a sepulchre for Mexico's great men.

According to statistics recently gathered, about 30,000,000 are living in prohibition territory in this country. This is more than one-third of the entire population.

ST. LOUIS FACES STRIKE OF 9,000

Carriage Drivers and Teamsters
Throw Down Gauntlet to
Citizens Association.

THREATEN TO TIE UP THE CITY'S TRAFFIC

Trouble Between Liverymen and Em-
ployes May End in Sympathetic
Movement Involving Many
Unions.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—A strike of 9,000 carriage drivers and teamsters in St. Louis is threatened. It is stated that if the Citizens Industrial association of St. Louis, in its announced purpose to enforce law and order, interferes with the proposed strike of cabmen and carriage drivers which has been set for January 1, the officers of a dozen of the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, threaten that 9,000 men will refuse to work and that not a pound of freight or a ton of coal will be moved by union labor until the strike is settled. It was first announced that the strike of cabmen and carriage drivers if their demands for an increase in wages of from 20 to 30 per cent was not conceded by the liverymen would be declared on Christmas day. It is now stated that the liverymen were requested to sign the agreement before Dec. 25, but that the agreement was not to go into effect until Jan. 1, when the present contract between the liverymen and drivers expires.

August Donnelly, chairman of the executive committee of the St. Louis Liverymen's association declares that the liverymen will never accede to the demands of the drivers.

TO RESERVE LAW AND ORDER.

When informed of a sympathetic strike that would involve more than 9,000 men an official of the Citizen's association replied:

"Let them strike; we are ready for them. The work of the Citizen's association will be simply to preserve law and order. We will take no other part in the affair."

This is understood to mean that if when the 750 cabmen and carriage drivers strike, if 750 non-union men are ready and willing to take their places, the Citizen's association will see that they are protected from bodily harm at the hands of the strikers.

George Innes, of Detroit, general organizer of the International Association of Teamsters, and D. J. Sullivan of Indianapolis a vice president, are here.

The drivers union which are said to have pledged if called on by the International organization to come out in a sympathetic strike are the following: Ice wagon drivers, 800; coal wagon drivers, 800; milk wagon drivers, 350; sprinkler, 150; band, 375; truck, 1,500; baggage, 2,500; department store, 250; picking house, 300; brick and tile, 150; lumber and box, 400; baker, wagon, 120; laundry, 75; hay and grain, 200; commission drivers, 275; smaller unions and miscellaneous drivers, 750.

INDIGNITIES CONTINUE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—While liverymen and undertakers were making preparations today to resume service to patrons "pickets or no pickets," indignities continued to fall to the lot of funeral parties.

The driver of an ambulance which was taking a body to a train was made the target of abusive epithets and in another instance mourners were delayed by pickets until the body which they were accompanying had been placed aboard a train and the train had left the station.

A funeral party accompanying the body of W. H. Hauer from the Union to the Lake Shore station was stopped by pickets and held until the train had gone. The transfer was in charge of Furth & Co., and the mourners on leaving the western train entered a public bus. The driver was at once approached by the pickets, who ordered him not to proceed until he had satisfied the questioners. The indignities of the people in the bus were not heeded, and they were held until past the time of departure of their train. They had sleeping car berths engaged for the trip east and were greatly inconvenienced.

Police protection has been promised by the city officials. Should this prove insufficient to prevent the desecration Gov. Yates will be petitioned for a military force large enough to secure to the people of Chicago the right to bury the dead in peace.

Reports of the decision of the owners caused no dismay in the camp of the strikers. Supported by the promise of a strike fund of \$35,000 a week the idle carriage and horse drivers look into

Cataract Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it, you must take internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Cataract. Send for testimonials to F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sole druggists, price 75c.
Beware of cheap imitations.

BAKERS OF PARIS OUT ON A STRIKE

Thousands Parade Streets But
Troops Take Elaborate
Precautions.

NO FEAR OF BREAD FAMINE EXPRESSED

City Presents Martial Appearance—
Many Butchers, Grocers and
Pastry Cooks Join
Movement.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The strike here of men employed in the various branches of food supply began to assume serious proportions today. The bakers assembled at the labor exchange and adopted resolutions favoring a strike throughout the baking trade, to begin today, declaring in favor of a general strike in all the branches of the Alimentation trade and announcing their intention not to resume work until parliament suppressed the municipal employment agencies. The indications are that a considerable number of butchers, grocers, and pastry cooks will take part in the strike.

Anticipating demonstrations the military and police have taken elaborate precautions. Large forces of Republican guards are held ready for action at the various barracks and many police are on duty around the exchange.

The bakers announce that two monster demonstrations have been planned. Many thousands of bakers are parading the streets.

The meeting of bakers held at the Labor exchange today was conducted in an orderly manner. The city has taken on a martial appearance. Squadrons of mounted troops and police are stationed on the main squares and in the principal thoroughfares.

The bakers this afternoon attempted to make a manifestation in front of the Luxembourg palace, where the senate was sitting, but five hundred mounted police took possession of the surrounding streets and the prefect of police, M. Lepine, personally conducted a rigid suppression of the disorder. Groups of persons above five in number were prevented from gathering and a number of arrests were made. The action of the police completely broke up the demonstration.

The strikers are gathering for another manifestation on the Place de l'Opera where there are dense crowds of holiday shoppers. Mounted troops and police are preparing to prevent the demonstration.

The proprietors of the bakery say they have no fear of bread famine, as many bakers are not participating in the strike movement. The butchers and restaurant waiters are holding a meeting to decide whether or not to join in the strikes.

IS COAL PILE ON FIRE?

W. H. Pugh Says Not While Fire Marshal
Cape Declares Just the Opposite.

There is a great discussion going on as to whether the large 20,000 ton pile of soft coal at the yards of William Pugh is on fire. Every day clouds of smoke issue from the pile, men are at work digging into the coal and hundreds of gallons of water are being poured on it. Notwithstanding these suspicious circumstances Mr. Pugh states that there is no fire in the coal, that it is heated on account of the cold weather and steam.

This morning smoke was issuing from three different places in the pile. It is known that Fire Marshal Cape has been at the yards and made an investigation and gives as his opinion that there is fire and plenty of it low down in the heap. At almost any time he expects to be called to assist in smothering the fire.

There has been a question as to whether firemen were obliged to assist in pouring water on coal piles supposed to be on fire. A decision has been declared at Milwaukee that they are. In almost every city in the state more or less trouble is experienced among coal dealers on account of fires in coal piles. The coal of Mr. Pugh is insured from loss by fire.

BONDS TO PAY FRIAR MONEY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretaries Root and Shaw had a conference with the president this morning concerning the settlement of the Philippine friar lands question.

The matter has been closed finally, this government paying to the friars \$7,239,000 for their interests. This sum, it is explained, is subject to a slight variation one way or the other. The conference this morning related particularly to the issue of bonds from the proceeds of which the lands will be paid for. Bonds to the amount named as the purchase price, will be issued and will be sold in open market probably within 30 days. The bonds will bear 4½ per cent interest and will be redeemable after five and within thirty years. The lands involved aggregate 391,000 acres.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSTIPATION.
Few people realize when taking cough medicine other than Foley's Honey and Tar, that they contain opiate, which are constipating besides being unsafe, particularly for children. Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates, is safe, and will not constipate. Kreschmar's Cough Cure.

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The bakers announce that two monster demonstrations have been planned. Many thousands of bakers are parading the streets.

The meeting of bakers held at the Labor exchange today was conducted in an orderly manner. The city has taken on a martial appearance. Squadrons of mounted troops and police are stationed on the main squares and in the principal thoroughfares.

The bakers this afternoon attempted to make a manifestation in front of the Luxembourg palace, where the senate was sitting, but five hundred mounted police took possession of the surrounding streets and the prefect of police, M. Lepine, personally conducted a rigid suppression of the disorder. Groups of persons above five in number were prevented from gathering and a number of arrests were made. The action of the police completely broke up the demonstration.

The strikers are gathering for another manifestation on the Place de l'Opera where there are dense crowds of holiday shoppers. Mounted troops and police are preparing to prevent the demonstration.

The proprietors of the bakery say they have no fear of bread famine, as many bakers are not participating in the strike movement. The butchers and restaurant waiters are holding a meeting to decide whether or not to join in the strikes.

IS COAL PILE ON FIRE?

W. H. Pugh Says Not While Fire Marshal
Cape Declares Just the Opposite.

There is a great discussion going on as to whether the large 20,000 ton pile of soft coal at the yards of William Pugh is on fire. Every day clouds of smoke issue from the pile, men are at work digging into the coal and hundreds of gallons of water are being poured on it. Notwithstanding these suspicious circumstances Mr. Pugh states that there is no fire in the coal, that it is heated on account of the cold weather and steam.

This morning smoke was issuing from three different places in the pile. It is known that Fire Marshal Cape has been at the yards and made an investigation and gives as his opinion that there is fire and plenty of it low down in the heap. At almost any time he expects to be called to assist in smothering the fire.

There has been a question as to whether firemen were obliged to assist in pouring water on coal piles supposed to be on fire. A decision has been declared at Milwaukee that they are. In almost every city in the state more or less trouble is experienced among coal dealers on account of fires in coal piles. The coal of Mr. Pugh is insured from loss by fire.

BONDS TO PAY FRIAR MONEY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretaries Root and Shaw had a conference with the president this morning concerning the settlement of the Philippine friar lands question.

The matter has been closed finally, this government paying to the friars \$7,239,000 for their interests. This sum, it is explained, is subject to a slight variation one way or the other. The conference this morning related particularly to the issue of bonds from the proceeds of which the lands will be paid for. Bonds to the amount named as the purchase price, will be issued and will be sold in open market probably within 30 days. The bonds will bear 4½ per cent interest and will be redeemable after five and within thirty years. The lands involved aggregate 391,000 acres.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSTIPATION.
Few people realize when taking cough medicine other than Foley's Honey and Tar, that they contain opiate, which are constipating besides being unsafe, particularly for children. Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates, is safe, and will not constipate. Kreschmar's Cough Cure.

JAPAN MAKING READY FOR WAR

Ceaseless Activity at Military
Headquarters—
Transport and Other
Arrangements
Complete.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.—A telegram from Vladivostok under today's date to the Westostochni Vostnik, says Admiral Alexieff the viceroy of the far east has been authorized to "settle on the spot all questions concerning neighboring states and to take all the measures which appear expedient."

SHANGHAI, Dec. 23.—The Tartar general at Girin reports that an indecisive battle has occurred between four battalions of Chinese from Hung Chun and 1,800 Koreans who invaded Chinese territory from Kyeng Chung, in northeast Corea.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Tokio, says:

Incessant activity prevails at military headquarters. The transport and other arrangements are complete. The government is calmly awaiting the Russian reply, which, it is hoped will be forthcoming without delay.

"Press dispatches from Corea report continued disturbances at Mokpho and the outbreak of a Tong Quak insurrection in Chol La To province. The Tong Haks are a party of malcontents whose activity was the immediate cause of the war between China and Japan. These reports create uneasiness."

DENIES ROLE OF ARBITRATION.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—An authoritative denial is made here of the reports published in London that Foreign Minister Delcasse had offered to arbitrate the Russo-Japanese dispute. The steps taken by M. Delcasse are confined to those outlined in these dispatches yesterday and he and Lord Lansdowne are making specific representations at Tokio with a view of ameliorating Japan's answer. In making these representations France and Great Britain acted separately but on the same general lines. Their action therefore is not in joint action but is limited to an urgent expression in favor of a pacific solution. The official view here continues to be that an agreement will be reached.

ENGLAND, JAPAN'S ALLY.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The German foreign office, in estimating the probabilities of war in the far east, fixes its attention at this moment on Great Britain rather than on Japan, for it is recognized that Japan is only waiting for Great Britain to give the word before beginning hostilities. A new and important element of the situation as it is looked upon here, is the rising feeling in Great Britain that Russia must yield or Japan and Great Britain ought to fight her.

The Associated Press learns from the highest diplomatic sources that the German government while still refusing to believe that war is certain, is convinced now that if war between Russia and Japan comes, Great Britain will take a part in it because the British government looks upon war as possibly the only means of saving and re-establishing her position in the east.

Sir Frank Lascelles, the British ambassador who returned here from England three days ago, is understood to have imparted his impression unofficially to the German government that the British cabinet apprehended that war would result if Russia persisted in her present attitude toward Japan. This expression of opinion by the ambassador was stripped of all suggestion that Great Britain might participate, but great significance is attributed to it.

The leading financiers know nothing of any Russian overtures to float a loan of \$125,000,000 in Germany and the report to that effect published by the Tageblatt in a dispatch from St. Petersburg is regarded as unfounded.

SEE LITTLE HOPE OF PEACE.

PEKING, Dec. 13.—The two members of the diplomatic corps at the Chinese capital whose opinions regarding the present critical condition of affairs in the far east are probably most valuable are Japanese Minister Uchida and Sir Ernest Mason Satow, who for three years has represented the British government at Peking. It is no secret that both see only a faint prospect of war being averted.

Minister Satow was connected with the British diplomatic service in Japan for a quarter of a century. He is one

A COUGH CONUNDRUM

When is a cough more
than a cough?

When it's a settled cold. When it hangs on in spite of all you can do. Cough mixtures won't cure it because they are merely for a cough and this is something more.

Scott's Emulsion cures the cough because it cures the something more. It heals and repairs the inflamed tissues where the cold has taken root and prevents its coming back.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT'S BOWNE, 145 Nassau Street, New York.

of the greatest living authorities on Japanese history and literature, and is in constant communication with the foremost statesmen of Japan. He is quoted as saying that any one who imagines that Japan will not fight for what she conceives to be her greatest interests does not know the Japanese people.

Minister Uchida is an adherent of the "Young Japan party," and has always advocated war, if necessary, to secure the evacuation of Manchuria.

TWIN BROTHER ACCUSED OF INDIANA MURDER

James Gillespie Charged With Slaying His
Sister—Three Others Also
Indicted.

RISING SUN, Ind., Dec. 23.—In its report of the investigation of the assassination of Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, on December 8, the grand jury yesterday afternoon returned true bills of murder in the first degree against James Gillespie, a twin brother of the murdered woman, as principal, Belle Seward, her widowed sister, Mrs. Carrie Barbour, niece of Dr. Thad A. Reamy, an eminent physician of Cincinnati, and Myron Barbour, her husband. All pleaded not guilty.

The women were admitted to bail in sums of \$10,000 each. James Gillespie and Myron Barbour were refused bail and remanded to jail. Crowds followed the two men as they were taken to the county jail near the courthouse by Sheriff Rump and Marshal Overly. An extra guard was placed in the jail for the night.

The penalty under the Indiana statutes is death for accessories, as well as for the principal.

GO ON SUSPECTS BOND.

Judge Downey of the circuit court today heard the case of James Gillespie, Mrs. Belle Seward and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Barbour, held jointly for the murder of Miss Elizabeth Gillespie. The bonds of the women were renewed. All the officials of the First National bank went on Barbour's bond and they are guaranteed by a blank check from Dr. T. A. Reamy of Cincinnati. James Gillespie was refused bail. Captain Coles and his daughter, Cynthia, appeared for the prisoners. Prosecutor Wulben and the McMullen Brothers for the state. The two men were brought out of the jail together strongly guarded. Mrs. Barbour spent the night with Mrs. Seward and had not been accessible to anybody except her counsel since they were released last night on \$10,000 each. They were accompanied in a closed carriage by Dr. Wm. Gillespie.

Bail for the two women was reduced to \$7,500 each. Court adjourned to the first Monday in March when the defense said no change of venue could be asked. Defense and prosecution compromised before court convened on holding James Gillespie and releasing others. Myron Barbour spent a restless night although he had medical attendance while James Gillespie rested well. Barbour resumed work in the bank after his release while the others held a conference.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES \$1,850,000 MORE TO THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 23.—John D. Rockefeller plumped down \$1,850,000 as a Christmas gift to the University of Chicago Monday night.

An "anonymous donation" of \$1,096,466, it is believed, came from this same hand.

A number of smaller gifts bring the total yuletide contributions to the university up to nearly \$3,000,000.

This announcement was made by President Harper at the forty-ninth convocation exercises held in Leon Mandel Hall. More than 1,000 students awoke the echoes when they heard the president's words.

SUM TOTAL OF GIFTS.

1899	.....	\$ 600,000
1891	.....	1,000,000
1892	.....	2,000,000
1894	.....	500,000
1893-1895, various gifts	.....	401,000
1896	.....	1,000,000
1899—two amounts	.....	201,374
1900, April 1	.....	2,000,000
1900, Dec. 17	.....	1,500,000
1901	.....	1,250,000
1902	.....	1,000,000
1903	.....	1,850,000
Total	.....	\$14,398,374

*Name of donor unannounced, but believed to be Mr. Rockefeller.

The Green Bay graft inquiry is now in full swing and a grand jury hard at work listening to wicked revelations.

Fifty Years the Standard



Improves the flavor and adds to
the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

GREAT DANGER APPREHENDED

Worst Movement in Years in Allegheny
River is Feared.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 23.—There is great danger of a breaking of the ice in the Allegheny river. The weather bureau officials have sent out warnings to the interests along the stream and preparations are being made for what may be the worst movement in many years.

The ice is from twelve to fourteen inches thick and warmer weather conditions are expected to prevail in this vicinity tonight and on Thursday.

Some property loss has already been reported in the vicinity of Freeport, where timber rafts have been partially or wholly destroyed. The U. S. government dam No. 3 is in danger and the ice above it will probably have to be dynamited. Less serious conditions prevail at dam No. 2, at Brilliant, Pa., but every precaution is being taken by the contractors.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE LEAVE FOR THE ORIENT

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 23.—Steamships leaving Puget Sound ports for the orient are carrying hundreds of Chinese and Japanese passengers in their steerage apartments. There is a rush of orientals on for the orient, something that is customary for the last months of the year.

The heavy proportion of Japanese to Chinese passengers is exciting comment among passengers and officials. It is customary for the steamship companies to carry large lists of Chinese homeward bound and almost invariably the returning Chinese far outnumber the Japanese.



Nobility Recommends Nervine.

The above portrait is that of Countess Mogenstern, of Chicago, Ill., whose gratitude for the benefit received from the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine prompted her to make this statement:

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the very excellent merits of Dr. Miles' Nervine. Although I am past 50 years of age I find it cures the tired brain, quiets the irritated nerves and insures rapid sleep. I never feel comfortable without a bottle of it in the house." *Christiana Maria, Countess Mogenstern.*

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is a nerve tonic and strength-builder that starts right in restoring health immediately. Sold by all Druggists. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

KIMBALL PIANOS FROM \$260 TO \$1000.

Whitney Pianos, \$250
Hinze Pianos, \$200
Other makes, \$125, \$150

ONE PRICE
Weekly or Monthly Payments.
EASY PAYMENTS.

JOHN McKUNE
607 College Ave. Factory Representative. RACINE



Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Down on our darkness, and lend us
thine aid:
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is
born.

Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are
falling,
Low on his head with the beasts of the
stall;

Angels adore him in slumber reclining,
Maker and Monarch and Saviour of all.

Say, shall we yield him, in costly devo-
tion,
Odors of Eden, and offerings divine,
Censers of incense, and pearls of the
ocean?

Mirth from the forest, and gold from
the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
Vainly with gifts would his favor se-
cure;

Richer is far the heart's adoration,
Deeper to God are the prayers of the
poor.

—Bishop Heber.



Everybody said Michael Flanagan would "get broken" if he wasn't more severe on his beat. Crime was rampant everywhere in the city, and there was a loud outcry against the police for not putting an end to it.

The evils complained of could not be localized in any particular quarter, they seemed to be smeared all over, emanating, or hatching out, however, from certain well-known centers, or "tough" precincts along the river. Officer Flanagan's beat was in the worst of one of these "slum" districts, but the strongest thing about it was the fact that at night it was the quietest and most orderly portion of the city. As he explained to the chief, who privately grumbled because he did not "run in" a patrol wagon load of suspicious characters every night:

"Tis at night I'm on duty, Chief, an' divil a hido or a hair of the ugly birds is to be then found in the dirty nest. They're all over beyond in the respectable quarter plunderin' hens' nests an' lootin' family diamonds. You wouldn't have me leave my beat to follow them in their wanderin'?"

"Certainly not," replied the chief, severely, "that might cost you your job."

"Then, how the divil am I to run in them as are not in my beat?"

The chief laughed.

"You're too easy with the toughs, Flanagan. You must be more severe. I am told you act more like a grand-papa than a policeman. It will not do; you must be harsh. Kindness will



"You're too easy, Flanagan!" never reform the criminal classes of the city. Make a record of arrests; run in a wagon load occasionally to satisfy the public clamor."

"May the divil seize me if I turn brute to satisfy what the chief calls 'public clamor,'" muttered Flanagan as he left his chief. "They're poor, an' live in dirt an' vulgarity, but that doesn't make them criminals. Put them in good clothes, give them decent food an' drink, an' let them ride in automobiles, an' they'd be as fine as the fellows as is makin' the public clamor, begobs!"

When he went on duty that night, Officer 4954 had made up his mind to be very severe and know neither friend nor foe. "I'll exterminate the beat by depopulation!" it. "Tis the only way I know. I'll run in every rascal I can lay my hands on." And he walked along, fiercely tapping his club, in deep meditation. Suddenly a violent push from behind nearly upset him, and, turning quickly, he made a grab, catching a small, elfish girl by the arm.

"I have one already, begobs! What do ye mean by assaultin' the majesty of the law? 'Tis high treason you're committin'," and he said in what was intended to be a very severe tone of voice, but there was a humorous twinkle in his eye as he recognized his little crony, Patsey.

If anybody had called her Patricia, which was truly her real name, she would not have fainted, for she was not one of the fainting kind, but she would have considered the language as some new kind of abuse, and resented it with a handful of mud, of which there was plenty within easy reach.

The child was hardly 10 in years, but an adult in precocious knowledge. She was more than comely, she was positively pretty when her face was clean and her lovely hair free from tangles and snarls. But in her usual squalid rags, unkempt hair and her face resembling that of a young eagle peering through a dust brush, she was as ugly as sin and as hateful as an in-

fant demon. Flanagan, however, had seen into the heart of the little maid, and he cherished her.

She lived, or rather existed, down a damp, filthy cellar, with an old crone who was not her mother, but who had stolen her somewhere and thought to make her useful, and who spent more time in administering blows to force her to grow up crooked than in training her infant mind in the direction of a higher life. Patsey was evidently going to the dogs, but she was not aware of that fact, never having known anything better than her present surroundings. She had no regard for the law as personified by the police, and therefore did not scruple to take liberties with its dignity.

"Patsey, my darlin', I've a mind to run ye in. 'Tis the orders from headquarters, an' I may as well begin with ye since ye have put yourself in the way of it. How would ye like that, mavourneen?"

"Fine," answered Patsey, dancing with glee. "A nice warm corner in the lock-up hot breakfast in the morning, and nobody to lick me. Come on, cop." And she thrust her small hand into his big one, endeavoring to pull him to the patrol box.

Flanagan looked down quizzically at the small, eager creature who was



smiling up at him fearlessly and dancing about with joy at the very idea of being run in as a disorderly character.

"Easy now, chicken, ye haven't the idea in mind. I'll not run ye into the lock-up, but into better quarters," said he, following an inspiration. "How would ye like to go home with me, Patsey, an' be one of my little ones? I have two already, an' I yearn for a third. Ye shall have your fill of good eatin' an' drinkin', no beatin's, an' go to school. What do ye say, my girl?"

Patsey's eyes grew large with astonishment, and pushing back her elfin locks, for all answer, she pressed her tender lips upon his great, rough hand. The mute appeal almost broke the big man's heart, and he brushed his eyes with the back of his free hand. Taking her up in his arms, he said:

"Be ready, darlin', in the morn' when I go off duty. I'll come an' get ye an' have a brush with the old woman for ye." She pressed her cheek close to his in token of affection and thus he carried her to the corner of the alley and sat her down, bidding her be good and go to sleep without any more rambling about.

Mrs. Flanagan was as bad as her husband in such things. "Tis only one more small mouth to fill, an' we'll fill it, please God. Now, away you to bed, Mike, an' by the time ye are ready for duty this night, I'll have the child made over so that you'll not know her."

Patsey's lines had indeed fallen in pleasant places. She soon forgot her coarseness and vulgarity in the pure surroundings of a home, and, animated by the force of good examples, she soon became a model young lady. She was treated as one of the family, and her tractability and amiable disposition captured the heart of every one with whom she came in contact. Her vivacity and beauty attracted the attention of many, who wondered why Flanagan had a daughter so different from the rest of the family.

"Faith, 'tis all hereditary influence," he explained. "There's my old woman Ellen, she's not a beauty, but her heart is, an' as for myself, I'm just what ye see, an' two of my girls take



"I've a mind to run ye in," after us. Did ye ever see my great-grandmother? No, eh? Well, she was grand; she was the beauty of the whole county, an' 'tis from her that my Patsey draws her looks." He said this so often in all seriousness that he not only made others believe it, but he actually believed it himself.

But a turning point came in Patsey's life. A childless woman of means had often noticed the bright, vivacious girl, and, wanting a com-

panion, approached Michael and his wife on the subject.

"What, me give up me own flesh an' blood? I am astonished, rap am that ye should make me such a proposition!"

"Nonsense," said the lady with asperity, "she is no more yours than she is mine. You picked her up somewhere in your rounds. It was a jewel you found, to be sure, but I can better afford to give her a future than you. Give her the chance, man. She deserves it at your hands."

Then the whole story came out, and the lady was more determined than ever to have the girl, believing that blue blood was in her veins. Finally Michael and his wife submitted to the pain of separation for the good of the child. She herself refused and threatened to run away and hide in the slums if they tried to force her to leave her "cop," as she always called Flanagan. But gentle persuasion accomplished the desired result, and she at last consented to be good and go with the lady.

"Remember, Patsey darlin'," said Flanagan in his last interview with his pet, "I am always your father."

"You and no other shall ever find that place in my heart," she said as she broke from his arms and ran away sobbing as if her heart would break.

Many years passed, and Flanagan did not hear from his lost Patsey. That was part of the hard bargain wrung from him by the lady who adopted her. "Some time you will meet her, but better let her alone so as not to spoil her future," was what the lady said.

By and by reverses came to the good man; first, his faithful companion went, then his daughters; one after the other was stricken down by the great destroyer, until Flanagan, left alone, became indeed, negligent through over-much brooding. Instead of a stern policeman running in wagon loads of unfortunates to satisfy the public clamor to suppress crime, he was the guardian, comforter and console of the afflicted, sorrowful and heavy laden in his beat. At last he was charged with being a shelterer of criminals, and as he made no defense, he was "broken," as everybody had predicted he would be. This cost him his right to a pension, and very soon he became dependent and fell ill. His sister, the Widow Malone, a woman of spare means, took in washing and ironing and went out occasionally to do a day's work, thus managing to keep the wolf from the door. She would not hear of Michael's being sent to the County hospital.

"Not while I have the breath in me body to earn a penny shall Mike be taken from me. 'Tis he that ought to be livin' in a palace. Hospital, indeed!"

The sick man, who was really suffering a decline occasioned by sor-



"Run, Mary, to Patsey!" row, thought of Patsey continually. "She's the only one living of all, an' she'll come to her old father soon." By and by this thought grew upon him until he fixed the date for her return to his arms. "She'll be here on Christmas morn'," he told everybody who came to see him, and on Christmas morning he awoke early and called to his sister:

"Mary, I dreamed of little Patsey last night; three times I dreamed of her. I thought she was here. Where have you hid her, Mary?" he demanded querulously. "Fetch her to me, Mary. My heart aches to see her."

"Faith, your Patsey's like all the rest ye spent good money on. They're all forgotten ye in your need."

"No, no, Mary, Patsey would never forget—listen, Mary," and he held up his finger. "The sound of wheels—they stop at the door—run, Mary, 'tis Patsey, mavourneen."

The door flew open and in rushed a lovely, magnificently dressed young lady, who literally cast herself upon the sick man, hugging and kissing him while weeping tears of joy.

Flanagan thought he was dreaming, for he lay still some moments submitting to the delicious caresses, but by and by his brain cleared and he awoke to the reality.

"Patsey, acushla, they're all gone but you, an' you did not forget?"

"Never, never, dearest father," sobbed the girl.

"Patsey, do ye mind that 'tis Christmas morn. Let us give thanks, Patsey darlin'." Which they did in each other's arms.

"Mary, I think I'll get up an' have a turkey dinner. I've not had one for years."

"And I'll have it with you," said Patsey. "And to-morrow, too, and every day of your life hereafter you shall have a Christmas dinner if you wish."

"Includin' turkey, Patsey? I think I could eat a whole one."

"Yes, and cranberry sauce, all you can eat," answered Patsey, giving him another hug.

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NEED NATIONAL AID

IMPROVEMENT TO COUNTRY'S ROADS A FEDERAL DUTY.

Bill to Accomplish This Will Be Re-introduced in Congress This Winter—Some Strong Arguments in Favor of the Measure.

The bill for national aid to road improvement which Mr. Brownlow of Tennessee proposes to reintroduce in congress this winter promises to be a popular measure. So far it has met with very little opposition. In fact the advocates of the measure are anxious to develop some active opposition, as this will help them to get the subject before the people, and give them an opportunity to show the strength of their case.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of the measure is that based on the river and harbor appropriations. Legislation of this kind rests on a half century of precedents, and no one seriously thinks of objecting to it. The only questions seriously discussed when a river and harbor bill comes up in congress are the amount to be voted and for what particular works of improvement the money shall be spent. The general policy is thoroughly established. Congress has voted for improvements of this kind during the past fifty years more than four hundred millions of dollars, and now an annual appropriation of twenty millions would be looked upon as quite conservative.

The advocates of national aid to road improvement claim that much more can be said in favor of their scheme than in favor of river and harbor legislation, and much less against it. Both come under the general class of "internal improvements," about which there was so much heated discussion in the early days of the republic. The general arguments in favor of river and harbor appropriations may be summed up as follows: (1) They promote the general welfare; (2) the improvements entail an expense to heavy to be borne by the people of the localities most directly interested, and, hence, would never be made if the government refused to foot the bills. The same arguments apply with equal force to the improvement of the public highways. Certainly no kind of internal improvement would do more to promote the prosperity and the moral and intellectual improvement of the masses. It is also equally certain that this great work of internal improvement will remain undone, to a great extent, if the whole burden of the expense is left to be carried by the people of rural neighborhoods. A century of experience in most of the older states ought to be enough to demonstrate this. In fact no general progress toward good roads is being except in a few states which have adopted the state aid plan.

The policy of voting Federal aid to road improvement has two great advantages over that of voting funds for river and harbor improvements as follows:

1st. While the money voted for the latter purpose is collected from the whole people by taxation, it is necessarily expended in limited localities the inhabitants of which receive the greater part of the benefits. In fact, a great majority of the people of the United States receive no direct, and but little indirect benefit from these improvements. On the other hand, a Federal appropriation for road improvement would be available for use in any section. Every state and almost every county and township could share in the direct benefits, while large indirect benefits would come to the people of all cities and towns.

2. The benefits flowing from an appropriation for river and harbor improvement are strictly limited to the amount of money voted, as no help is required from the local communities. But the plan embodied in the Brownlow bill merely contemplates that the government shall help the people who are willing to help themselves. No community could enjoy the government aid until it had voted to raise a large share of the expense by local taxation. Thus a Federal appropriation for this purpose would produce benefits far beyond the limits of the amount voted.

Diamond Mines of the World.

It is estimated that about 28,000 people are employed in the diamond mines throughout the world. In past centuries 60,000 people were working in some single Indian mines at one time, and perhaps that statement is not exaggerated, since with modern machinery one miner can now accomplish as much as twenty who used the primitive methods. The total value of all the diamonds in the world undoubtedly exceeds \$1,000,000,000.

Dutchmen as Smokers.

Holland holds the first place in the world as a nation of smokers. Every Dutchman consumes, on an average, 100 ounces of tobacco a year. The Belgian comes a good second with an annual consumption of 80 ounces, followed closely by Turkey with 70 ounces and the United States with 60

ounces. Germany, France, Spain and Italy tread closely on their heels, while the United Kingdom comes comparatively low on the list with 28 ounces.

Has Spent Millions on Estate.

George W. Vanderbilt contemplates building another model village near his estate at Asheville, N. C. The village will be built about thirty miles from Asheville, and \$1,000,000 at least will be expended on the project. Mr. Vanderbilt has already expended about \$10,000,000 in western North Carolina.

Advance in Agricultural Science.

Tomato plants have recently been grafted on potato plants, giving a crop of tomatoes above ground and of potatoes below. Potatoes grafted on tomatoes have produced flowers and tomatoes and a few tubers.

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THE BEST HORSE BOOK IN THE MARKET.

This Valuable Book, in paper cover, and The Racine Weekly Journal, one year for \$1.25

The book contains over 150 illustrations and 416 pages, each 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches. It tells all about the horse. There are chapters on "Educating the Horse," "Teaching Horses Tricks," "How to Buy," "How to Feed, Water and Groom," "Breeding and Raising Horses," "Breaking and Taming," "Methods of Detection Unsoundness," "The Teeth," "Horses holed," and "Diseases of the Horses." This book, in expensive binding, was sold by agents for \$2 a copy.

THE COMPLETE POULTRY BOOK

This latest and most practical Poultry Book of 204 pages and 107 illustrations will be sent as a premium to any subscriber paying one year in advance and arrearages a any be due, for the price of

One Dollar Twenty-five Cents.

Send in your name with \$1.25 and receive the Weekly Journal one year, and the complete Poultry Book.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING, CO.
RACINE, WIS.

Attention, Correspondents!

Some of our Correspondents have failed to append their signatures and Post Office address to matter sent to this office for publication in the Weekly Journal. It would confer a great favor to this office if above request is carried out. The names are not desired for the purpose of publication but only for reference.

Corliss

Corliss, Dec. 24, 1903.
The community was greatly shocked to learn of the sudden death of Jacob Herzog. Mr. Herzog was one of the oldest known pioneers in the county. Mr. Powderly and daughter of Iowa are visiting with his sister, Mrs. T. J. Lee.

Misses Winifred Davies and Marie Anderson spent Monday in the Belle City.

Mr. and Mrs. Histed entertained the Crescent club at Saturday evening. Prizes were awarded to the following persons: Ladies' first prize, Miss Rose Anderson; second, Winifred Davies; consolation, Miss Ada Galloway. Gentlemen' first prize, Albert Anderson; second, Thomas Leeman; consolation, Mr. Histed.

Mrs. E. E. Erickson who has been in a Milwaukee hospital for many weeks, returned to her home on Saturday much improved in health.

Misses Margaret, Sarah and Mr. Herbert Davies arrived today from Janesville and will spend the holidays at their home.

Mrs. W. L. Frayer was most agreeably surprised by a number of her friends Monday evening. Prize dinner provided the evening's enjoyment. The guests departed at an early hour voting Mrs. Frayer a royal entertainer.

Paris

Paris, Wis., Dec. 21, 1903.
This community has again suffered the loss of one of our most esteemed residents, Mrs. Ann Sheen, widow of the late James Sheen, who departed this life Monday, December 14th, after an illness of only a few days. She is survived by three sons and two daughters, John, Danzy and William, Elizabeth and Mrs. W. Bacon, who were all present at the funeral which was held from the Paris Corners church, where she was accustomed to worship the Wednesday following. Interment took place at Paris Corners cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris who have been spending a part of their wedding trip at the home of the bride's parents in this place, departed for their home in Fargo, Dakota last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns who have been visiting friends and relatives in Delavan and vicinity returned home Saturday.

Mr. James Jones of Algona, Ia., called on Mrs. Mary Griffith Wednesday.

Mr. Walter Watkins of Woodstock, Ia., is visiting with his sister, Mrs. Will Williams.

Waterford

Waterford, Wis., Dec. 24, 1903.
Miss Daisy Tindall entertained the Cioch club Tuesday evening. The first prize was won by Miss Edna Barnes, and C. Batky, the booby prize by Edie Edwards and Nick Beck.

Weimer Holbeck has arrived home from Canada to spend two months here with relatives on account of ill health.

Francis Malone is spending his Xmas vacation here with relatives.

Dr. Ed. English and family have returned home from Chicago for a short stay.

The Misses Laura and Avis Moyle came home from Whitewater to spend their Xmas here with their parents.

J. Quinn and family took their departure to their new home at Loyol, Wis., on Tuesday. They were accompanied by Will Laybce.

The new restaurant on the west side opened up for business the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis of Janesville are spending their Xmas vacation here with their parents, Ole Nelson and wife.

Laurence Dobson and wife of Beaumont were visitors here in town on Wednesday.

Dr. G. E. Newell of Burlington was in town the first of the week.

Mrs. Florence Thompson is visiting her parents, Dr. Nowell and wife this week.

Mrs. Tom Mealey is on the sick list. It is reported that Frank Lupton has sold his farm in the town of Norway.

Miss Minerva Oaks is visiting her nephew John Oaks on High street.

Union Grove

Union Grove, Dec. 24, 1903.
Mr. Ervin Thomas who has been so seriously ill the past week, has rallied, and is able to sit up for a short time each day. His son Ralph and daughter Kate are with him at present.

Mr. N. C. Humphrey is sick with pneumonia.

H. W. Smith is also on the sick list. Fred Mesheusky is confined to his home with scarlet fever and his home is quarantined.

Howard Scofield of Oakbrook is the guest of his sister Mrs. Collier.

Arthur N. Jennings and family, formerly of Rio, Wis., arrived here last Monday and are now snugly ensconced

in their new home near the Yorkville town hall.

MONEY DEMANDS HEAVY

Christmas and Tax Paying Time Makes Double Call on Property Owner.

Christmas, New Year and tax paying time coming close together, makes it pretty hard for the average property owner, still there is not a great deal of complaint heard. Average tax payers are mixed up in regard to when statements can be received and taxes paid.

City Treasurer Tennell has given notice that the taxes, according to law, must be paid on or before the 1st day of January, and taxes not paid by that time will be 5 per cent additional. Statements may be had at the office of the treasurer on and after December 30. The total amount of taxes to be collected this year is \$224,592.94. Of this amount there will be \$19,954 for the improvement fund; \$26,000 for the sinking fund; \$10,000 police fund; \$18,000 for the fire fund and the balance for other funds. The amount of the levy for taxes of all kinds is 13 mills on the dollar.

RACINE PEOPLE WILL ATTEND

Thirteenth Annual Convention of Y. P. S. C. E. at Milwaukee Dec. 27-28.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. societies of the state of Wisconsin and Illinois, will be held in Milwaukee December 27 and 28, at the Welsh Presbyterian church. It will be one of the largest gatherings of Welsh young people during the closing year. The program will be in the Welsh language, but nevertheless most interesting.

Miss Sarah Davis, of this city, will make an address, taking for her subject, "On the Nature of Our Reward." Miss Davis has been the state treasurer for a term of two years and has also held the office of treasurer of the Racine society. She is an able speaker and is well known throughout the state, by the different Endeavor societies.

Other speakers will be representatives of the leading Endeavor societies. At least twenty-five persons will be present from the Racine societies and the delegates are: Miss Sarah Davis and Miss Abiel Rowlands.

The officers of the state are as follows:

President—John O. Parry, M. A., Cambria.

Vice President—Daniel E. Davies, Milwaukee.

Secretary—Howell D. Davies, Ripon, Wis.

Treasurer—Miss Louise Jones, Chicago, Ill.

OBITUARY.
Wheeler.

Died on Wednesday morning December 23rd, 1903 in Chicago, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, of the infirmities of old age.

Mrs. Wheeler was one of the old residents of Racine, her husband being a prominent business man who built for his home the substantial brick house on Main street, now owned and occupied by David Lawton, Esq. After the death of her husband, she removed with her daughter, Miss Jennie M. Wheeler, to Chicago, where she has since resided.

The remains will be brought to Racine by the Northwestern Railroad, reaching the regular station at 1:03 p. m., Saturday December 26th, thence to the chapel at Mount cemetery, where the funeral services will be held, conducted by Rev. Dr. Piper of the Episcopal church, Mrs. Wheeler being a member of that communion.

Schulze.
The residents of the city will be pained and shocked to learn of the sudden demise of August Schulze, who died at his residence, 1120 Grand avenue, at nine o'clock this morning, of Bright's disease, aged 55 years. Deceased was one of the best known citizens. Three weeks ago he was compelled to go to bed, and life soon ebbed away. Mr. Schulze was a druggist. He came to Racine about five years ago from Chicago where he was engaged in the pharmacy business. He is survived by a widow and one son, Ernst, three brothers, Dr. John, William and Theodore Schulze, all of whom are druggists conducting stores in the city, and two sisters, one in New York and the other in Springfield, Ill.

Funeral services will be held from the family residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TOO SHY TO TELL OF HIS LOVE, HE BECOMES INSANE

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 24.—Edward Maninen, a young man of Virginia, Minn., has been committed to the insane hospital at Fergus Falls under most unusual circumstances.

Love for a girl with whom he has never exchanged a word because of his great bashfulness, and worry and despair caused by his infirmity, are said to have driven Maninen insane. He is well to do, and it is expected that he can be permanently cured, especially as the exact cause is known.

W. B. DUNTON INJURED; FELL ON SIDEWALK

Col. W. B. Dunton fell off a slippery sidewalk on the corner of Main and Fourth streets late this afternoon and sustained serious injuries. He struck on his face, and was removed to his home in the ambulance. What makes the accident more severe is the fact that the colonel has been in ill health for several months.

CHICAGO DEAD

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Today for the first time in a week hearses carried the dead to the cemeteries in and around Chicago. The hearses were driven by non-union drivers, the livery owners abandoning the policy of pleading danger and withholding service. Although the police were ordered to attend funerals if necessary and non-union drivers went armed in anticipation of opposition from union pickets who besieged undertakers establishments, no disorder occurred.

Comparatively few undertakers sent out hearses. Most of the funerals were conducted as on the previous days since the beginning of the livery drivers' strike, the "Black Wagon" only being used.

While preparations were being made for the funeral of Detective Farnsworth, David Wilhelm, a union livery driver, displaying credentials, appeared in front of the house and said:

"I offer my services to drive the hearse at Farnsworth's funeral and I'll wear my union button. I want to show that the union men are not interfering with the burial of the dead."

In spite of the offer, which was refused, police both in uniform and plain clothes guarded the hearse. Two detectives accompanied the empty hearse from the stables. Six patrolmen, in uniform, acted as pall bearers.

STEAMER SINKS; SIX MAY BE LOST

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 24.—In a thick fog early today the steamer Ernestus Corning, of the Starline line, bound from New Haven for New York with thirty passengers and a heavy cargo of freight, struck on the rocks off Cope's island, just outside Norwalk harbor. A hole two feet square was stove in the side of the steamer and within five minutes she sank in 15 feet of water.

BULL POOL WITH UNLIMITED CASH

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 24.—For the day before Christmas, the cotton market was very active. In spite of an enormous volume of holiday liquidation, prices advanced. Leading bulls supported the market and the buying forced prices up point by point until May was 19 points higher than yesterday's close.

It was rumored today that another bull pool had been formed on the same lines as the famous bull pool of last year with Brown as the leader. It is claimed the pool has ten times as much money at its command as it had last year and that it will force cotton to extreme prices.

U. S. WARSHIP TO COREA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—At the request of the state department Secretary Moody today sent a cablegram to Rear Admiral Stedding, commanding the Asiatic squadron, to dispatch a warship to Chemulpo, Korea, to protect American interests there.

MATRIMONIAL.
Jacobson-Ray.

A very pretty wedding indeed was the nuptial event of Miss Hannah Jacobson who was wedded to Carl Ray midst a large assemblage of relatives and friends at the English Lutheran church, corner of Washington avenue and Tenth street, at 7:30 o'clock last evening, Rev. Gehr officiating.

The edifice was profusely decorated with palms, potted plants and other appropriate adornments. The bride, attractively costumed, was attended by Miss Anna Johnson, who also was prettily attired. The best man was Elliott Ray, a brother of the groom. As the wedding party entered the auditorium of the parish, Miss Jennie Johnson played Lohengrin's wedding march, and, for the recessional, rendered the beautiful selection written by Mendelssohn for occasions of that character.

After the ceremony, the usual felicitations, etc., a wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's father on Liberty street. Mr. and Mrs. Ray, who were the recipients of many pretty gifts, departed on an evening train for a brief wedding tour.

The bride is one of Racine's charming and vivacious young ladies, while the groom is numbered among the city's enterprising young men.

DREYFUS TO BE GIVEN RETRIAL

Commission Unanimously Recommends a Revision of Case—Hearing to Occur Next Month.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Dreyfus commission today unanimously recommended a revision of the case by the criminal branch of the court of cassation. The court will assemble next month to hear the case.

The commission's report sets forth the reasons which caused it to make the recommendation. These included evidence not submitted to the court martial at Rennes, and changes of testimony on the part of some of the witnesses before the court martial. It has not been determined when the report of the commission will be published, but it will be in a few days.

The news of the decision of the commission was communicated to Dreyfus by personal friends this evening.

HEARSES CARRY CHICAGO DEAD

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COUNTY COURT MATTERS

Business Disposed of at Special Term Held Tuesday, December 22.

At a special term of the county court held December 22, 1903, the following disposition was made:

In the matter of the will of Wenzel Juraneck, deceased. Hearing on the sale of real estate. Louis H. Rahr appeared as attorney for the executor and D. D. Flett, guardian ad litem for the minors, also present. Testimony was taken and filed and the license for the sale of the real estate also filed.

In the matter of the last will of Richard Hughes, deceased. Hearing on the final account. D. H. Flett appeared as attorney for the executor. The final account was examined and approved. Order allowing the final account and assigning the residue of the estate also filed.

In the matter of the will of H. C. Conklin, deceased. Hearing on claims. E. J. Myers appeared as attorney for the executor and the claimants against said estate were also present with their counsel. Testimony was taken and filed. The claims were examined and judgment thereon filed.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel G. Skewes, deceased. Hearing on final account. The administrator appeared by D. H. Flett, his attorney, and John H. Ziegler appeared as guardian ad litem for the minors. The final account was examined and approved. Upon request the court adjourned for a further hearing to December 28th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of the will and trust of Robert H. Baker, deceased. Hearing on determination of the trust. Upon the request of Charles H. Lee, the trustees under the will, the hearing was adjourned to the 5th of January, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of the will of Joseph Jackson, deceased, order appointing appraisers and warrant to appraisers issued and filed.

In the matter of the descent of real estate of Thaddeus Bacon, deceased. Hearing on petition for determination of descent. W. C. Palmer appeared as attorney for the petitioners. Testimony was taken and filed. Certificate of descent filed.

In re will and trust of Jerome I. Case, deceased. Annual account of the trustee filed. Order for hearing thereon and notice of said hearing filed.

PRINCESS GETS DIVORCE

DRESDEN, Dec. 24.—The courts have dissolved the marriage of Prince Frederick and Princess Alice of Schoenburg-Waldenburg.

The princess, who is a daughter of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender was reported some time ago to have eloped with her coachman Italian, named Emilio Mabarni, but this was denied from several sources and she began divorce proceedings against Prince Frederick on the ground of bodily injury and forcible deprivation of her liberty.

The prince and princess were married by the present Pope while he was patriarch of Venice, and the princess expects that the pontiff will agree to the dissolution of the marriage.

PORTO RICO AND ITS COFFEE INDUSTRY.

Chicago Record-Herald: Before the Spanish war Porto Rico found the main market for its coffee in Spain, France and Cuba. After the war Spain imposed a prohibitive duty, Cuba put on a heavy tax and France applied the maximum duty which she levies against all but a very few of the imports from the United States or its dependencies. This left Porto Rico at a great disadvantage for our home market in coffee is free to all the world, and the Porto Rican berry, which is of high quality and expensive to produce, has not been able to compete successfully with the cheaper South American coffees. We imported from Porto Rico during the last fiscal year only about 6,000,000 pounds, worth about \$700,000, although the island's plantations can easily produce about 60,000,000 pounds a year.

The result has been a stagnation of the industry, and as coffee is the crop of the small landowner it is not surprising that the Porto Ricans are eager for a change of conditions to their benefit.

James S. Harlan, former attorney general of Porto Rico, tells us that the island is anxious to have congress levy a small duty against all coffee imported into the United States from foreign countries, so as to give Porto Rico a measure of protection. Short of this the island would like the privilege of arranging little reciprocity treaties of its own between itself and such countries as France, Spain and Cuba.

These are suggestions that are especially interesting for the market contrast between them. The first would tend to assimilate Porto Rico still more closely with the United States, while calling for some sacrifice on our part. The second would begin a process of differentiation, from which complications would be sure to result.

In one way the Porto Rican coffee raisers are showing great good sense. They are not depending solely on their legislative suggestions for relief, but instead are doing all they can to help themselves. They intend to work energetically to teach Americans to like the flavor of their berries. They are to be well to the front among the exhibitors at the St. Louis exposition, and they are already making much use of the fact that President Roosevelt uses their coffee exclusively, and that he has written a letter in its praise.

I have a few white turkeys for sale if taken soon. L. E. Osanne, Somers, Wis.

KENOSHA FARMER MISSING

Richard Ghorst of Brighton, Disappeared Recently Divorced.

Richard Ghorst, aged 36 years, a well known farmer of the town of Brighton, is mysteriously missing. He disappeared from his home in the town a week ago and the efforts of his relatives and other interested parties to find any trace of him have been without avail.

Ghorst was recently divorced from his wife and at the time of the divorce he was ordered to pay a stipulated sum for the support of his children. Some of the people who knew the man assert that this is the reason for his disappearance, but others hold that he has met with some foul play. Less than a month ago Ghorst sold his farm in the town receiving for it quite a sum of money. This money was never placed in the bank and Ghorst was supposed to have had it with him when he disappeared.

TEAM AND WAGON STOLEN.
The sheriff was notified Tuesday night that a team of horses and a wagon belonging to Charles Petersen, the keeper of the Pleasant Prairie Boarding house had been stolen from the resort at O'Neill's Corners. Petersen had been in the city and had purchased about a hundred dollars worth of provisions. On the way home he had stopped at the saloon for a minute and while he was in the place the horses were taken.

A. L. CULL NOW CASHIER.
A. L. Cull, a son of W. V. Cull and formerly one of the best known young men of the town of Brighton, has been elected cashier of the First National bank of Oakland, Neb., as the successor of his brother, the late Charles Cull, who died suddenly last summer while on a visit to his parents in this county.

LATEST TELEGRAPH MARKETS
New York Stocks.
Reported by Northrop and Co.

List of Stocks.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar	124 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Am. Tobacco	102 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Cotton	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Am. Copper	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Am. Lead	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Zinc	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Iron	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Steel	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Coal	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Oil	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Gas	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Electric	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Telephone	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Paper	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Printing	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Book	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Stationery	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Furniture	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Hardware	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Lumber	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Brick	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Cement	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Glass	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Pottery	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Textile	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Clothing	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Shoes	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Hosiery	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am				